Chicago

Coin

Club

Chatter

January, 2000

Chatter

Chicago Coin Club
We Learn by Teaching

Volume 46 No. 1 **January 2000**

Editor's Notes

Change

January, 2000. All digits in the year have changed, and so has the editor of the *Chatter*. We all appreciate the wonderful job Bill has done with the *Chatter* over the past years, and we wish him well in the expansion of his business.

Your new editor has maintained the Club's web page and will continue with that job. This year, the last year of the twentieth century, will be spent trying out different formats and features in the *Chatter*. Some of the things to look for are:

- making most of the *Chatter* available on the web;
- e-mailing the *Chatter* to all members who request it (and the printed version can be delivered either by the U.S.P.S. or to the next club meeting);
- expanding the club's web page to include more material from the club's and Chicago's numismatic history.

We still plan to carry articles by the members, as was planned by Bill late in 1999. A number of members have either delivered or promised articles. Look for them starting next month.

Dues Notice:
Your dues for 2000 are due! Regular membership is $10 and life membership is $250. Make your check out to Chicago Coin Club and mail it to our secretary at the club's P.O. Box.

Paul R. Hybert, editor

Minutes of Nov. 23, 1999 Board Meeting

Attendance: Carl Wolf, Steve Zitowsky, Mark Wieclaw, Paul Hybert, Mike Metras, Richard Hamilton, William Burd and Phil Carrigan.

President Wolf reported that the Club had only one bronze award medal and the upcoming December Awards Banquet would require two or more. The Board unanimously passed a motion instructing the President to order 100 more bronze uniface medals suitable for engraving from Pressed Metals Products of Vancouver, B.C. for $2.60 each, plus freight.

President Wolf presented a report on the Club's 80th Anniversary Medal, The Pioneers. There are still 14 medals in inventory and when they are sold ($35.00 each), the Club will come in $159.78 below the budget approved at the August 1998 meeting that totaled $17, 352.78.

An inventory of the items for sale by the Club was reviewed. After a discussion, a motion was made and unanimously passed that we limit all future CICF and CPMX give-aways to 150 pieces. It was also decided that a small group of members should get together and write the souvenir sheet for the upcoming CPMX on a single sheet with only a brief history. The goal would be to reduce the CPMX give-away to $5.00 each.

Following a general discussion of the Club's overall finances with emphasis on the cost of printing and mailing The Chatter, it was unanimously agreed that the Board recommend to the membership that annual dues be raised from $10.00 to $15.00 and life membership dues be raised from $250.00 to $300.00. This would be for 2001 dues and beyond.

A discussion was held on the subject of printing the Club's Constitution and any changes we felt should be recommended to the general membership. Steve Zitowsky agreed to put the present by-laws into a draft form for a review by a small committee.

Everyone agreed that this summer's American Numismatic Association convention was a success and we would like to host another convention in the future. Phil Carrigan agreed to write a general letter to this effect and would have it at an upcoming meeting for all the members to sign.

Submitted by: Bill Burd, Paul Hybert, and Carl Wolf

Our 972nd Meeting

Date: January 12, 2000

Time: 7:00 PM

Location: Bank One Plaza Building (formerly the First National Bank Building) 18th Floor, on Dearborn between Madison and Monroe

Featured speaker: Mike Metras - *Modern Ethiopian Coinage*

Ethiopia introduced European style coinage in an effort to show themselves as a member of the modern world community at the end of the last century. This presentation reviews the coinage they introduced and how well it met that goal. You will also see other coinage and tokens used in Ethiopia since that introduction. These include the colonial coins of Italy and the East African Currency Board along with the ever-present and dominating Maria Theresa Dollar.

Enter the building at the South entrance of the Dearborn side, sign in at the security desk and take the elevator to the 18th floor.

Upcoming Major Shows in the Chicago Area

February 18-20, 2000:

- 6th Annual Chicago Paper Money Exposition
- Ramada O'Hare Hotel, 6600 N. Manheim Road.
- Admission is $5.

April 6-9, 2000:

- 25th Annual Chicago International Coin Fair
- Ramada O'Hare Hotel, 6600 N. Manheim Road.
- Admission is $5.

June 23-25, 2000:

- 19th Annual Mid America Coin Exposition
- Rosemont O'Hare Expo Center.
- Admission is $3.

For more information contact:

Kevin Foley
P.O. Box 573
Milwaukee, WI 53201
telephone (414) 421-3484
fax (414) 423-0343

CCC Auction Results
November, 1999

Lot #	PR	Lot #	PR	Lot #	PR	Lot #	PR	Lot #	PR	Lot #	PR
1.	$30	14.	170	27.	15	40.	10	53.	pass	66.	3
2.	22	15.	23	28.	15	41.	11	54.	pass	67.	1
3.	28	16.	20	29.	9	42.	10	55.	pass	68.	3
4.	32	17.	11	30.	2	43.	5	56.	pass	69.	36
5.	25	18.	12	31.	7	44.	7	57.	pass	70.	4
6.	26	19.	7	32.	42	45.	4	58.	2	71.	5
7.	48	20.	40	33.	10	46.	3	59.	2	72.	7
8.	45	21.	20	34.	65	47.	4	60.	3	73.	2
9.	90	22.	29	35.	19	48.	4	61.	4	74.	8
10.	85	23.	25	36.	16	49.	16	62.	1	75.	1
11.	95	24.	5	37.	52	50.	pass	63.	2	76.	1
12.	65	25.	14	38.	16	51.	4	64.	1	77.	1
13.	120	26.	40	39.	28	52.	pass	65.	1	78.	4

80th Anniversary Medal Report

	Actual Cost	Sell Price
Dies	$4,065.00	
Bronze	1,916.25	$3,275.00 *
Process Set	1,496.00	2,750.00
Silver	4,576.00	4,800.00
Gold	4,784.00	5,000.00
Freight	515.53	373.00
Donations		400.00
Club Treasury		754.78

Note: * 14 Bronze Medals in inventory as of Nov 23, 1999 included in this Sell Price at $35 each.

Birthday and Year Joined

Feb 1	Damon Todd Skinner	1999
Feb 2	Tillie Boosel	
Feb 9	Steven G. Zitowsky	1991
Feb 16	Donald H. Dool	1998
Feb 25	Walter Perslike	1968
Feb 27	James P. Flannery, Jr.	1996
Feb 27	Ronald Martino	1991

Minutes of the 971st Meeting

The 971st meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was called to order by President Carl Wolf on December 8, 1999 at 8:10 PM. This meeting was the annual holiday banquet and meeting held at Bank One Building in the loop at the Mid-Day Club on the 56th floor. Drinks were served at 6PM followed by dinner at 7PM. Menu was Chicken Wellington or Grilled Blackened Marlin.

Joel Reznick said Grace and then Carl introduced our guests for the evening as follows: Suzanne Ackerman, Janet Leonard, Pat DeRobertis, Alberta Lucchesi, John Challenger, Michael Williams, Suzanne Meyer, Mary Clare Jakes, Helen Menard, Jean Steffen, Karen Feiler, and Kathy Rosinia.

Life member Marck Wieclaw was the featured speaker for the evening. His topic was German Notgeld. Mark displayed a variety of Notgeld or emergency money including paper money, encased stamps, coins, and issues made of silk, linen, velvet, leather, and coal. There were thousands of paper money issues of different sizes and colors with some good only at local towns and local merchants. Beacause of this fact it is very difficult to collect all issues of Notgeld. Mark also displayed some very beautiful issues of Notgeld made of porcelain, aluminum, iron, and zinc.

Notgeld started in 1914 and continued through 1923. Some issues even had expiration dates. At the conclusion of his informative and interesting talk, Mark was presented with the Featured Speaker Medal and the ANA Educational Certificate.

Bob Feiler, second vice-President in charge of tabulating the Cabeen awards, announced the 1999 winners as follows: First Place went to Mark Wieclaw, Second Place was awarded to Don Dool followed by Carl Wolf receiving Honorable Mention.

Concerning announcements Bill Burd resigned as Chatter editor being replaced by Paul Hybert. Bill received a standing ovation for all his efforts in publishing the *Chatter* for the last four years. Mention was made of member Jay Galst commenting to the New York Numismatic Society why that organization can't produce a similar newsletter.

Paul Hybert, who established the club website, is the new editor and we wish him well.

Also Jeff Rosinia was praised as helping with the audio-visual part of the meeting and with having the meetings at Bank One facilities.

Meeting adjourned at 9PM as we listened to Christmas carols by Jeff Rosinia on his Schilke trumpet.

Respectfully Submitted,

Richard Hamilton
Secretary-Treasurer

Important Dates

Jan 12 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - Mike Metras on *Modern Ethiopian Coinage.*

The February meeting will consist of two sessions; the first session will end with a recess (instead of an adjournment), and we will reconvene for the second session at the Chicago Paper Money Exposition.

Feb 9 CCC Meeting (session #1) - Featured Speaker - Allen H. Meyer on *Theft of Valuable Coins: Impact on Innocent Collectors.*
This presentation is in response to Mr. Eric Newman's summary of the ANS's position on the theft of their coins, as he spoke to the ANA Convention in August. During and after that meeting, the concern of many of us collectors had to be the impact of the innocent purchase of coins or other objects of art which may have been stolen. Stolen not by the person from whom you purchased, but by some unknown person earlier in the chain of title. While not debating Mr. Newman's presentation, which he considers fair and reasonable, Mr. Meyer's purpose is to explore the role of an innocent buyer in this unfortunate mess and how it impacts upon us as collectors in Illinois.

Feb 19 CCC Meeting (session #2) - 1pm at the Chicago Paper Money Exposition, which is held at the Ramada O'Hare Hotel.
Featured Speaker - To be announced.

Mar 8 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - To be announced.

The April meeting will consist of two sessions; the first session (at CICF) will end with a recess (instead of an adjournment), and we will reconvene for the second session at our regular time and location.

Apr 8 CCC Meeting (session #1) - 1pm at the annual Chicago International Coin Fair held at the Ramada O'Hare Hotel.
Featured Speaker - To be announced.

Apr 12 CCC Meeting (session #2) - Featured Speaker - To be announced.

Chicago

Coin

Club

Chatter

February, 2000

Chatter

Chicago Coin Club

Volume 46 No. 2 February 2000

Editor's Notes

With this, my second issue as editor, I am getting the hang of it! The type is larger to make for easy reading, and we are trying some new things:

- the featured speaker from the January meeting, Mike Metras, has provided the illustrated *Speaker's World* article. The different illustration types will let us see what works with our printer. (See the club's web page for a better look at the illustrations.)
- the first *Featured Article* follows immediately. This was planned by Bill Burd in 1999. We are looking for numismatic articles: book reviews, show reports, histories, and research are some educational topics that come to mind. Submissions from the membership are encouraged. If you have an idea, please contact me and we will discuss it.

Paul Hybert, editor

Featured Article
Coins of European Concessionary Trading Enclaves in India

by Saul B. Needleman, Ph.D.

The Orient! If Helen's was the *face* that launched a thousand ships in Troy, the Orient was the *place* those ships eventually headed for. The fabled riches of the East, the availability of exotic spices, and a seemingly endless supply of labor were powerful factors in attracting one European nation after another to seek the easiest, or shortest, path to India, to China and to Japan, to garner the mystical treasures that lay there for the taking. The Portuguese, the Spanish, the French, the Dutch and the English developed vast mercantile fleets to explore sea routes

to the Orient. The Spanish and the Italians sailed westward, across the Atlantic and around the Horn of South America into the Pacific. The Portuguese and the Dutch sailed primarily southward around Africa and reached India and what is today, Indonesia, and finally, Japan. In their time, the English ships sailed to the east and to the west, and wherever the ships went, great colonies came into being which altered the course of history well beyond what Helen and her beauty wrought.

Marco Polo had already returned from China and, as the story goes, brought back the epitomy of Italianism to Europe - pasta! Henry Hudson and John Cabot had failed in their quests for the Northwest Passage across Canada. Magellan had, in fact, almost circumscribed the earth, reaching the Orient, but at the cost of his life as his expedition made their way back to Europe from the Philippine Islands. Sir Francis Drake had crossed the Pacific several times, but one clear path from Europe to the Orient waited for the efforts of the Portuguese Prince Henry the navigator, through whose efforts, Portuguese ships eventually sailed around the Cape of Good Hope in Africa and went on to India and Japan where they established trading concessions through the Portuguese East India Trading Company. Henry, son of John I, opened a school of navigation in 1416 and for the next 20 years sailed ever southward, finally reaching the mouth of the Congo River in 1482. The Moors occupied the Iberian Peninsula between 711 and 1492. When the Moorish domination of Portugal was broken in 1249, they continued to attack Portuguese ships sailing along the northern coast of Africa.

The first Portuguese enclave in India actually came into being as a result of Vasco da Gama who reached that country in 1498. For the next hundred years Portugal enjoyed a virtual monopoly in trade from a number of islands and small enclaves on the west coast of the Indian subcontinent (and from Nagasaki in Japan). Until the mid-1800s, coins from the various Portuguese mints were of rather similar and crude design based on the monetary unit of the bazarucos of which 375 equaled one reis or pardao. The obverse depicted a stylized, or almost fantasy, crowned coat-of-arms and the dated reverse bore a cross, generally of the Maltese form. The lowest denomination coins were of tin or lead, the reis of copper or silver, and multiple reis pieces of silver, and, the xerafin was of gold. In Goa, capitol of Portuguese India, the reverse design was the denomination, a G (for Goa) and the date in Latin numerals, all within a wreath. By the late 17th century, the design was altered to show a portrait of the ruling monarch. A milled coinage appeared in the last quarter of the 18th century surplanting the already very extensive previous coinage. The milled coinage introduced the denominations of the tanga of 960 reis, the oitavo or 1/8th tanga, and the uma (rupia), all of copper or bronze. The final (decimal) coinage had 100 centavos equal the escudo. Though some Portuguese mints continued to function, Goa declined in power as the superior British and Dutch forces arrived in the first half of the 17th century. The Goan enclave was taken over by the British in

1869. The entire Portuguese territory was annexed by India in 1962.

The English entered the picture at an early date, but the Dutch were the real successors to the Portuguese. They controlled a number of enclaves under the United East India Company of the Netherlands until taken over by the British East India Company in 1795. The Dutch coins of the area were based on the monetary system of 80 cash to one fanam and 24 fanam to one pagoda. The obverse design was of a N/VOC monogram (Netherlands East India {Orient} Company) with various reverses including inscriptions in several local languages and in arabic, granulations and a degenerate figure of Vishnu. The lower denominations were of copper (a few of lead) and the higher denominations of gold. Coin types were limited as a result of the brief tenure of the enclave.

The French East Indian Company arrived on the scene in about 1664 and remained in existence until about 1721, when war with the British reduced the French presence to a few minor coastal settlements. Lying largely in zones of Moslem influence, the designs on the French coins were in arabic, listing the name of the ruling shah, the dates of reign and the denomination of the coin. The denominations varied with the enclave with the rupee in silver being the dominant coin type. Only in Pontichery-controlled enclaves did cache (cash), biche (pice), fanon, pagoda and doudou circulate. The coins of Pontichery included a flowered or pearled crown, fleurs, birds and granulations. A few gold types supplemented the more common copper, bronze and silver pieces.

The Danish Asiatic Company began its presence in India in 1620. The Company founded Tranquebar on the southeast coast of India to serve as a factory site and sea port. The obverse of the coins produced by the Danish enclave invariably showed the crowned monogram of the current Danish kings. The reverse featured the denomination and date of issue. The Kas (cash) coins were of copper with 80 kas being equivalent to the silver Royalin (fano or fanam). The earliest coins of Tranquebar were concurrent with the reign of Christian IV and mimicked the contemporary coinage circulating in Denmark by featuring the personal motto of the king, Justus Jehovah Judex on the reverse. Tranquebar and other Danish settlements in India were sold to the British East India Company in 1845.

The British presence in India began in 1612 with the establishment of the first enclave of the East India Company, after the power of the Portuguese and Spanish fleets had diminished in significance. Whereas the other foreign trading companies had concentrated their efforts primarily on the west coast of India, the British arrived at a time when the northern mogul and the southern Vijayanagar empires were beginning to crumble and were in disarray. In addition to taking over coastal enclaves of Portugal and the Netherlands, the British set up military and governmental agencies in various inland locations, laying the foundations for the eventual occupation of the entire country. By 1757 the British were firmly

established in India adding to their position as a growing world empire. Over the next 60 years, the effective government in India, however, was in the hands of the East India Company who held dominion through bribery and force. British dependence upon cheaper Indian tea and, later, opium, necessary in the British attempts to conquer China economically, abetted the actions of the East India officials.

Because India represented a multi-cultural land, the coinage issued under British rule came to accommodate Hindu and Moslem character as well as the English style. The Hindu character was reflected primarily in the coinage of the Bombay Presidency, while that of the Moslem character appeared in the coinage of the Bengal Presidency. The first holdings of the East India Company were part of the dowry of the princess of Portugal when she was betrothed to Charles II of England. The marriage itself probably was part of the attempts to restore friendly relations between England and Portugal, marred as the result of a naval victory by the English over the Portuguese in the last days of 1612. The seat of government first was established at Surat and then trading operations were moved to Bombay, in 1665. The obverse design of the Bombay Presidency coinage included those with the letters V, E, I, and C within the sections of a quartered circle or quartered heart, a large crown sometimes with the abbreviation **BOMB** under, a coat-of-arms, and after about 1800, Arabic inscriptions indicating the name of the reigning shah and the regnal dates, thereby joining the coin style which already had been in existence in the Bombay Presidency from 1717. In 1815, all minting operations of the Bengal Presidency were transferred to Bombay.

A third Presidency, Madras, came into being in 1611, on the east coast of India. Trade was centered in Fort St. George (Madras) which was founded in 1639. Coinage was of the Vijayanagar style. By the end of the 17th century, Madras issued coins in the cash, dudu and dub denominations, all in copper, pagodas in silver and fanam in gold.. The smaller denomination coins had crowns, dates, and legends as part of their design. Larger coins showed the East India Company coat-of-arms and Arabic legends. On very large coins, there was an Arabic as well as a Persian legend, while the pagoda actually pictured a pagoda design. Towards the end of the 18th century, the legends were exclusively in Arabic and included the name of the mint, the name of the ruling shah and the date. Minting operations came to an end in Madras in 1835. Coinage under control of the East India Company continued until 1858, and under British royal control until 1947 when India became an independent nation.

Minutes of the 972nd Meeting

The 972nd meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was called to order at 7PM by president Carl Wolf at a temporary location 13th floor at Bank One Plaza. Minutes from the November and December meetings were approved. The Treasurer's Report was read and approved. There were no guests at this meeting.

First VP Steve Zitowsky related that member Allen Meyer will speak on the Sheldon large cent theft from the ANS at the regular February meeting. Obsolete bank notes from Ohio will be the topic of Wendel Wolka at the CPMX meeting February 19.

Our featured speaker for the evening was member Mike Metras who spoke on the coins of Ethiopia and Eritrea. Mike began by geographically pinpointing Ethiopia and Eritrea. He traced the coinage of this area from ancient times to the modern era. The Maria Theresa taler circulated widely in the absence of official Ethiopian coins. The first modern official coin did not appear in Ethiopia until the late 1800's. Haile Selassie introduced new coins when he came to power in the 1930's. During the Italian occupation from 1936-1941 no new coins were issued. After the occupation, Haile Selassie approached the U.S. for a new series of coins with the obverse designed by John Sinnock and reverse by Gilroy Roberts in Philadelphia. This series was used until 1977.

Ethiopia was socialist from 1973-1991 and during this time non-circulating coins were made by the Franklin Mint in the U.S. with circulating coins produced by the British Royal Mint. Eritrea became independent in 1991 and featured coins in three alphabets and three languages. New coins started in 1997. At the conclusion of his talk Mike was presented with the CCC Featured Speaker Medal and the ANA Educational Certificate.

Exhibitors for the evening were as follows:

1. Sidney Bick - 25, 40, and 50 year anniversary pins from ANA.
2. Drew Michyeta - Argentine and Mexican pesos.
3. Don Dool - One Cent from Cheerios box and foreign coins struck by US mint.
4. Mark Wieclaw - Colored silver Eagle and Corinth Stater.
5. Carl Wolf - Mounted uncut paper money sheet Omaha Neb.
6. Robert Weinstein - Barbaric Roman coin imitations.
7. Chet Poderski - Receipt from 1916D dime purchased in 1950's; old picture of Washington, D.C.
8. Bill Bierly - Pattern Indian Head Cents 1858 and 1859.
9. Reid Geisler - Error coins: cent, nickel, and dime.

10. Bob Leonard - Coins struck with multiple dies.
11. Jeff Rosinia - Mass. quarter from 50 state quarter program.
12. Mike Metras - $10 Bison note 99 CPMX sheet.
13. Bob Feiler - 1880 US double eagle made for photo keychain.

Steve Feller became a member at this meeting. Steve is a Professor of Physics at Coe College in Cedar Rapids Iowa and spoke to the club last year on Holocaust Money.

Under old business Steve Zitowsky and Carl Wolf will do research on the upcoming CPMX souvenir sheet with production limited to 150 sheets and cost $5 each. For CICF, Bob Leonard spoke about a letter written during the Civil War from a Chicago Postmaster to an assistant US Postmaster relating that postage stamps were widely used as currency in Chicago and that more stamps were desperately needed. The idea was for a CICF souvenir sheet incorporating stamps from the Civil War era.

Jeff Rosinia presented an invoice from the Mid-Day Club for the balance due from the December banquet.

Under new business Phil Carrigan is writing a letter to the ANA suggesting that they return to Chicago in view of the recent successful convention in August 1999.

There was approval of a $260 payment for more Featured Speaker Medals and Cabeen Exhibit Awards.

The December 1999 issue of the *Numismatist* incorrectly listed the Chicago Coin Club as a $1000 donor to the ANA when the actual donor was the Chicago Coin Company.

Bob Leonard spoke to the club about the critical financial state of the ANS and after some discussion motion was made and passed that a $500 payment be sent to the ANS Islamic Area.

Carl Wolf brought up the non-resident member status. Currently the constitution allows non-resident members to apply without attending. Members wish to change this provision so that attendance is required by the constitution as is our current practice.

The current wording and clause number is listed below.

Article	Section	Change
II	2	**drop**: *The membership of this club shall be comprised of five (5) classes: Regular, Associate, Non-Resident, Life and Junior. The control of the Club shall be vested in its Regular and Associate members and from them all officers shall be elected.* **add**: *The membership of this club shall be comprised of four (4) classes: Regular, Associate, Life and Junior. The control of the Club shall be vested in its Regular, Life, and Associate members and from them all officers shall be elected.*
II	2(A)	**drop**: *Regular members shall be those persons 18 years of age and over who reside in Cook County and bordering counties within the State of Illinois and Indiana (Will, DuPage and Lake Counties); and those who elect to become Regular Members, Juniors excepted.* **add**: *Regular members shall be those persons 18 years of age and over.*
II	2	**drop**: *(C) Non-Resident Members shall be those who live outside the area specified for Regular Members. Non-Resident Members may become Regular Members if they so elect and pay Regular Membership dues. Regular Members who move outside the Regular Membership area may become Non-Resident Members if they so elect, but no refund of dues already paid will be allowed.* **renumber**: (D) to (C), and (E) to (D).
II	3	**drop**: *(Non-Resident applicants excepted)*

Meeting adjourned 9:35 pm.

Respectfully Submitted,

Richard Hamilton
Secretary-Treasurer

Letter to ANA

January 24, 2000

Brenda Bishop
Convention Services Manager
American Numismatic Association
818 N. Cascade Avenue
Colorado Springs, CO 80903-3279

Dear Brenda:

The following letter was read and unanimously endorsed at the January 12th meeting of the Chicago Coin Club.

At the November meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Coin Club, an overview of the 1999 American Numismatic Association Convention took place. Consistent with the assessment of the attendees, dealers and others, we judged the convention to be a success. Your efforts in organizing this effort were critical to this outcome. Additionally, we believe our members share in this success with those individuals filling the roles of committee chairs and volunteering in many support areas. Several members recalled the 100th Anniversary ANA Convention of 1991 and recounted a like effort of our members playing key roles in the memorable event.

We offer you the above thoughts for consideration in planning future ANA conventions. The Chicago Coin Club has hosted more ANA conventions than any other group. Our membership is highly regarded in numismatic circles for writing, research and overall commitment to the hobby.

We ask your consideration of these factors and our record of accomplishment when planning forthcoming conventions.

Sincerely,

Carl F. Wolf

President

Speaker's World
Ethiopia and Eritrea's Money

The following summarizes the talk given by Mike Metras January 12 on the coins of Ethiopia and Eritrea.

Ethiopia's Money

Ethiopia is an ancient country in Northern Africa. Throughout its long history Ethiopia used many forms of primitive monies that included salt bars and cowrie shells.

In ancient times a kingdom centered in the northern city of Axum ruled all the southern Red Sea and issued many coins. We saw those coins a year ago with Mike's video, *Axum, coins and Places*.

From the early 1800s until very recently the coin of choice was the Maria Theresa Thaler shown here.

One other pre-modern series of coins comes from the city state of Harar in eastern Ethiopia. It issued several crude coins made of shell casings until Ethiopia absorbed it into its growing empire in 1887.

Ethiopia's first modern national coins were those of the Emperor Menelik II in 1894. Menelik II, wanting to establish the independence of Ethiopia, issued a series of silver coins designed and struck by the Paris Mint. They were 1 dollar (bir), 1/2 dollar (alad bir), 1/4 dollar (rub bir), 1/8 dollar (temum bir), and 1 girsh (1/20 bir). He also issued a copper 1/100 dollar (bir matonya). The silver coins all shared the same basic design.

The obverse reads in Amharic, "Menelik II, King of kings of Ethiopia." The reverse reads, "Conquering lion of

the tribe of Judah." The date is below the bust. The denomination is written in exergue along with the mint mark A of Paris and the cornucopia and torch privy marks.

The first reverse design with a staff and flag in the lion's left paw was soon changed to a more robust lion with staff in its right paw, a more fitting posture. Some of the minor coins were minted in a new Addis Ababa mint. These have no mint mark.

Ethiopia's modern coins are dated by the Ethiopian calendar (7 to 8 years before ours - 1887EE = 1894). The last date on Menelik's coins is 1895EE (1903) even though coins were made as late as 1928 with that same date.

Only the lower denominations were ever used much. The well-known Maria Theresa Thaler remained the coin of choice of the great majority for commerce.

A die originally intended for a silver 1/8 bir was used to make a copper 1/32 bir. Its denomination was ground out of the dies and coins were made from the effaced dies until new dies could be made to reflect the new value.

With his coronation in 1930 (EE1923) Haile Selassie issued a series of 1, 5, 10, 25, and 50 Matonya (matonya=1/100th) coins all of the same design. The obverse reads in Amharic, "Haile Selassie I, King of kings of Ethiopia." The date (unchanging 1923EE) along with the denomination is below the bust in Amharic. The reverse reads, "Conquering lion of the tribe of Judah." The denomination is written as a number in exergue. There never was a dollar-sized coin. The early 1 matonya was made in Birmingham, England, at the King's Norton mint. All others were made at the Addis Ababa mint. The Maria Theresa Thaler remained the coin of choice of the great majority for commerce.

While Italy occupied Ethiopia between 1936 and 1941 the coins of Italy were current in their new Italian East Africa. Italy added "E IMP," "and Emperor (of Italian East Africa)" to the inscription around Victor Emmanuel. The Maria Theresa Thaler was the only coin with much currency.

After England took Ethiopia from Italy and gave it back to Haile Selassie in 1941, England tried, with little success, to establish the shilling-cent system of the East African Currency Board. Ethiopian suspicion and desire for national identity lead to a new series of ccoins designed in Philadelphia by John Sinnoch (obv) and Gilroy Roberts (rev). The bust of Haile Selassie and the date 1936EE (1944) are on the obverse, the Lion of Judah and the denomination of 1, 5, 10, 25, or 50 santim (cent) in Amharic on the reverse. These have been made at Philadelphia, Birmingham, and the Royal mint. These coins were used into the late 1970s.

The original 25 cent coin was round like the 50 cent and close to the same size. Enterprising people quickly discovered they could silver plate the former and pass it for the latter. Few could read the denomination. After a bit more than 400,000 were made they were withdrawn from circulation and hand scalloped. Later ones were minted with a special milling collar to form the scallops.

The new Socialist Ethiopia of the post-Empire released a new series of minor coins depicting the glories of work and the people. Made at the Royal Mint, these coins have a lion with the name Ethiopia and the date 1969EE (1977) on the obverse. The circulating coins were minted at the Royal mint in England. Their proof set was made by the Franklin Mint.

Ethiopia, both Imperial and Socialist, has created several commemorative and special issue coins that have little to do with the everyday economy of the people. Most were meant as presentation pieces or items to take money from the coin collector.

Eritrea

Colonia Eritrea, under Italian rule issued coins with three languages, Italian, Amharic, and Arabic. Denominations were lira, bir, and rial. Large Talleros (5 lire) coins were issued in the late 1890s and 1918 trying to overcome the Maria Theresa Dollar. It never worked.

Going a hundred years later, Eritrea finally achieved independence in 1991 after a thirty years war against Ethiopia. They issued an Independence Day coin on May 24, 1993 and followed this non-circulating coins with several other Pobjoy dinosaur and animal coins designed to make a few dollars for a very poor country pulling itself up by boot straps. These coins were also tri-lingual with English, Tigrinya, and Arabic.

After using Ethiopia's coins for several years, Eritrea issued its own coins in late 1997. These were in the denominations of 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 cents. About the same time they issued a set of paper money using the denomination of Nakfa (honoring the city where they operated out of for the years of the war). The bills are 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 Nakfa.

Important Dates

The February meeting will consist of two sessions; the first session will end with a recess (instead of an adjournment), and we will reconvene for the second session at the Chicago Paper Money Exposition.

Feb 9 CCC Meeting (session #1) - Featured Speaker - Allen H. Meyer on *Theft of Valuable Coins: Impact on Innocent Collectors*.

Feb 19 CCC Meeting (session #2) - 1pm at the Chicago Paper Money Exposition, which is held at the Ramada O'Hare Hotel, 6600 N. Mannheim Road, Rosemont, IL.
Featured Speaker - Wendell Wolka, of Dublin, Ohio on *Obsolete Bank Notes from the State Bank of Ohio*

Feb 18-20 6th Annual Chicago Paper Money Exposition (CPMX) at the Ramada O'Hare Hotel, 6600 N. Manheim Road. Admission is $5.

Mar 8 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - To be announced.

Apr 6-9 25th Annual Chicago International Coin Fair (CICF) at the Ramada O'Hare Hotel, 6600 N. Manheim Road. Admission is $5.

The April meeting will consist of two sessions; the first session (at CICF) will end with a recess (instead of an adjournment), and we will reconvene for the second session at our regular time and location.

Apr 8 CCC Meeting (session #1) - 1pm at the annual Chicago International Coin Fair held at the Ramada O'Hare Hotel.
Featured Speaker - To be announced.

Apr 12 CCC Meeting (session #2) - Featured Speaker - To be announced.

Jun 23-25 19th Annual Mid America Coin Exposition at the Rosemont O'Hare Expo Center. Admission is $3.

Our 973rd Meeting

(will consist of **two** sessions!)

Date: February 9, 2000 (session #1)

Time: 7:00 PM

Location: Bank One Plaza Building (formerly the First National Bank Building) 18th Floor, on Dearborn between Madison and Monroe. Enter the building at the South entrance of the Dearborn side, sign in at the security desk and take the elevator to the 18th floor.

Featured speaker: Allen H. Meyer - *Theft of Valuable Coins: Impact on Innocent Collectors*

This presentation is in response to Mr. Eric Newman's summary of the ANS's position on the theft of their coins, as he spoke to the ANA Convention in August. During and after that meeting, the concern of many of us collectors had to be the impact of the innocent purchase of coins or other objects of art which may have been stolen. Stolen not by the person from whom you purchased, but by some unknown person earlier in the chain of title. While not debating Mr. Newman's presentation, which he considers fair and reasonable, Mr. Meyer's purpose is to explore the role of an innocent buyer in this unfortunate mess and how it impacts upon us as collectors in Illinois.

Date: February 19, 2000 (session #2)

Time: 1:00 PM

Location: Chicago Paper Money Exposition, held at the Ramada O'Hare Hotel, 6600 N. Mannheim Road, Rosemont, IL.

Featured speaker: Wendell Wolka, of Dublin, Ohio - *Obsolete Bank Notes from the State Bank of Ohio*

The State Bank of Ohio was chartered in 1845 and grew to forty-one Branches. The Bank prospered throughout its existence and unusual (for the time) safeguards assured that note holders never lost a single dollar. Three branches were closed and two withdrew from the bank in an orderly fashion. By 1864, all but two of the remaining thirty-six had converted to National Banks. The bank left behind a rich history that can be seen via its bank notes.

Wendell Wolka has researched the bank's history at the Ohio State Archives for over five years. He has discovered long forgotten letters and documents that aided the maddening process of solving such diverse mysteries as the identity of the portraits on later issues and the number of bank notes that were printed, issued, and destroyed for each branch. This information also revealed interesting problems the Bank had with one of its printers as well as all of the original printing contracts.
Mr. Wolka has been a student of Ohio's banking history and its diverse note issues for many years and will share a look at many excessively rare genuine, counterfeit, and altered bank notes.

Although the $5 show admission charge covers the bourse for all three days, admission to the club meeting is FREE. Parking is another matter.

Birthday and Year Joined

Mar 7	James R. Budd	1964
Mar 7	Bruno Rzepka	1968
Mar 14	Donald R. Srbeny	1987
Mar 16	Michael Brodsky	1991
Mar 16	Joseph T. Tomasko	1984
Mar 19	Charles Ricard	1963
Mar 20	Sidney Bick	1953
Mar 23	Eileen Peterson	1982
Mar 25	David B. Silberman	1971
Mar 29	Arthur C. Allen	1966
Mar 29	Nancy Wilson	1984
Mar 31	Andrew E. Michyeta III	1984

Chatter Matter

All correspondence pertaining to Club matters should be addressed to the Secretary and mailed to:

CHICAGO COIN CLUB
P.O. Box 2301
CHICAGO, IL 60616

Visit Our Web Site

http://www.ece.iit.edu/~prh/coins/ccc.html

Contacting Your Editor

Paul Hybert
ECE Dept, IIT
3301 S. Dearborn
Chicago, IL 60616
prh@ece.iit.edu
1-312-567-3976

Club Officers

Carl Wolf	- President
Steven Zitowsky	- First Vice President
Robert Feiler	- Second Vice President
Directors:	Paul Hybert
	Mike Metras
	Jeff Rosinia
	Mark Wieclaw

Other positions held are:

Richard Hamilton	- Secretary Treasurer
Paul Hybert	- Chatter Editor
Phil Carrigan	- Archivist

Chicago

Coin

Club

Chatter

March, 2000

Chatter

Chicago Coin Club

Volume 46 No. 3 February 2000

Editor's Notes - Sorry, Too Much Change

My first two issues contained a very major error - I listed the **wrong** zipcode for the club's mail box. The correct zipcode is, as it has been for many years, 60690. I regret any inconvenience my error has caused the membership, especially regarding payment of dues. Please send in your dues for 2000 if you have not done so already.

I appreciate the comments and suggestions about both the printed *Chatter* as well as its online version which is available at:
`http://www.ece.iit.edu/~prh/coins/chatter/`

Paul Hybert, editor

Minutes of the 973rd Meeting

The 973rd meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was called to order by president Carl Wolf on February 9, 2000, 7PM, 18th floor, Bank One Plaza. This meeting is in two sessions with the second session at CPMX February 19, 2000 1PM at the Ramada O'Hare. Carl announced the passing of long-time member Marcella Sheldon on 12-15-1999 and club members honored her memory by standing for a moment of silence. The January minutes and current treasurer's report were accepted by the membership. There was one guest, Flemming Lyngbeck Hansen from Denmark, sposored by Bob Feiler.

In the absence of First VP Steve Zitowsky, Carl announced that Wendall Wolka of Ohio will be the featured speaker at the CPMX session on February 19.

The featured speaker for the evening was member Allen H. Meyer who spoke on the large cent theft from the ANS by noted expert William Sheldon. Mr. Meyer spoke as a response to Eric Newman's talk to club members at the ANA convention, August 1999. He presented another view of the theft and presented copies of that position to all members present. At the end of the talk, Mr. Meyer answered questions from several members. Carl then presented the Featured Speaker Medal to Mr. Meyer. The ANA educational certificate will be presented at a later date.

Exhibitors for the evening were as follows:

1. Don Dool - Bermuda crown, 1788 Barbados penny
2. Bob Leonard - Merchant quarter tokens and slugs
3. Saul Needleman - Sacagawea dollar coin, 1892 Columbia medal, Jehovah coin
4. Bill Bierly - Ten dollar National Bank Note
5. Carl Wolf - Die struck church key tag, Las Vegas token, souvenir sheet reproduction
6. Mark Wieclaw - Lydian and Roman coins, pocket pieces
7. Chet Poderski - Lincoln Paper
8. Dick DeRobertis - Animals on bank notes
9. Drew Michyeta - One ounce silver medal for repeal of the Federal Reserve Act
10. Bob Weinstein - Roman Coinage
11. Jeff Rosinia - Sacagawea dollar rolls

12. Flemming Hansen (guest from Denmark) - Danish coins and banknotes
13. Bob Feiler - Sacagawea dollar button and coin

Under old business, Bill Burd said that the proof for the CPMX souvenir card was being made and the regular souvenir cards should be ready for the CPMX meeting on Feb 19th. Bob Leonard has acquired 150 Civil War era stamps in connection with the CICF souvenir sheet.

From the ANS meeting on January 15th, Bob Leonard related that our recent gift helped save the Islamic curator position at ANS.

The proposal as printed in the *Chatter* regarding non-resident members was voted on and approved. Prospective members must apply in person and pay the annual dues at that time. The non-resident member status has been deleted.

Under new business, Carl announced that member Denise Kitchen recently gave birth. Members gave her a round of congratulations and applause.

Jeff Rosinia praised both the earlier *Chatter* format as done by Bill Burd and the new format by Paul Hybert. Members now can receive the *Chatter* via e-mail if so inclined and save the club postage costs.

Motion was made to recess this portion of the meeting at 9:25 PM.

The second session of the 973rd meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was reconvened at CPMX on February 19, 2000, 1 PM by president Carl Wolf at the Ramada O'Hare. First VP Steve Zitowsky introduced our featured speaker for the afternoon, Wendall Wolka, who spoke on obsolete notes from the State Bank of Ohio.

Wendall showed various obsolete notes from Ohio - many of them spurious. Prior to 1845, economies were local, giving rise to many counterfeit notes. The State Bank of Ohio was chartered in 1845 and would attempt to alleviate the production of these counterfeit notes. Headquartered in Columbus Ohio, the State Bank of Ohio had 41 branches throughout the state and had three issues of paper money. Local control of each branch was emphasized and all notes were redeemable in US coin or lawful currency. All the branches eventually converted to National Banks.

The notes were printed by a variety of engraving companies and circulated

heavily. Many attempts were made to produce counterfeit notes. Over 5 million notes were made and no one ever lost any money from these notes.

After his talk, Wendall fielded questions for several minutes after which he was presented with the CCC Featured Speaker Medal as well as the ANA Educational Award certificate from Steve Zitowsky.

There was a first reading for membership in the CCC for Flemming Lyngbeck Hansen of Denmark.

Carl next spoke about the CPMX souvenir giveaway - a reproduction of scrip money from the dry goods store of Potter Palmer. Sheet #1 goes to the archives, #2 goes to the featured speaker, Wendall Wolka, numbers 3, 4, and 5 go to the authors of the card, Carl Wolf, Steve Zitowsky, and Bill Burd.

Meeting adjourned 2:05 pm. Souvenir cards then distributed to all in attendance.

Respectfully Submitted,

Richard Hamilton
Secretary-Treasurer

Marcella L. Sheldon
1911-1999

Marcella Sheldon passed away in her apartment December 15, 1999 from natural causes and was buried next to her husband in Royal Palm Cemetery, West Palm Beach, Florida. Two sisters, one brother and many nieces and nephews survive her.

Born October 14, 1911, Marcella Beck grew up on a farm near Hudson, Iowa. She became a professional secretary for V. Leon Belt, a prominent attorney in Waterloo, Iowa. In about 1930-31, Mr. Belt accepted a large collection of U.S. Large Cents in payment of a debt. The collection sat inside the office safe for a period of time until one day Marcella took on the responsibility to organize and identify each coin which would begin her interest in coins.

In those years state and regional coin clubs were forming and it was common for organizing members to bring along their secretary to take minutes, type correspondence and run errands. So it was in 1938 that V. Leon Belt brought Marcella to the founding meeting of the Iowa Numismatic Association where she met her future husband, M. Vernon Sheldon. He was then the current American Numismatic Association (ANA) General Secretary and along with J. Henri Ripstra, then current ANA President, and Lee Hewitt, the founder and editor of *The Numismatic Scrapbook*, led a contingent from the Chicago Coin Club that traveled to Iowa to support the new organization.

V. Leon Belt was active in numismatics, went on to serve on the ANA Board of Governors and in 1945 became ANA President. During those years, Marcella would travel with him, serving as his secretary and administrative assistant. Marcella and M. Vernon would see each other often at these different coin conventions and a courtship began. Sheldon had obviously heard about her cataloging of the Large Cents and one day gave her a group of ancient Roman coins to identify. Convinced she was being tested, Marcella applied all her tenacity and single-mindedness to the project. Except for two coins, she correctly identified the group before their next meeting.

They were married August 23, 1946 and Marcella moved to Chicago. They resided on Wrightwood Avenue near Clark Street for more than twenty years. Marcella joined the Chicago Coin Club in October 1946 and became member 459. The support and work she did for Leon Belt served her well with M.

Vernon Sheldon. He was even more active in numismatic circles, served on numerous committees and in 1949 was elected ANA President.

Through interviews and conversations years later, Marcella related that many days followed a pattern. Sheldon would come home from work. She had the mail already opened and organized in order of importance. After dinner, he would dictate letters of reply that she would copy in shorthand. She would then type the letters on a manual typewriter. Some evenings she would be up all night and used a lot of carbon paper because some letters needed 22 copies. By the time Sheldon arose the next morning, every letter was neatly laid out on the table waiting for his signature. After he went to work, she would stuff the envelopes, take them to the Post Office, pick up the next day's mail and begin the process all over again!

Marcella also found time to create a card index to *The Numismatist* for Sheldon's personal use. When he served on the original committee responsible for the fifty-year index to *The Numismatist* it was successful, due in large part to this personal index to the first forty years that she had put together.

A year before their marriage M. Vernon formed his own business, Gagefix Manufacturing Co., located on North Lincoln Avenue. They performed high-precision tool-and-die work and produced vital equipment for the armed services. Marcella would also help out in the office when the company was short-handed or if Sheldon needed confidential work performed.

Over the years, M. Vernon Sheldon received many well-deserved awards and acclamations. But it was common knowledge that M. Vernon and Marcella were a team. In 1952 she was presented with ANA's Medal of Merit, an award reserved for those who have shown outstanding devotion to numismatics, the organization and its goals.

In 1969, the Sheldon's moved to West Palm Beach, Florida. M. Vernon passed away in April 1982, but Marcella stayed active in the hobby, remained in touch with numismatic friends and even made new ones. She continually made sizeable contributions to the ANA in the form of cash and material. Through a series of donations, she put up nearly $25,000.00 to update the library and its index. The ANA museum has pieces of cut crystal with coin images that came from her collection. With funds provided by Marcella, the ANA created the M. Vernon Sheldon Audio Visual Award which recognizes the work he did in forming the visual education and slide program. And at the time of her death, she bequeathed an additional $50,000.00 to the ANA. The interest from the principal has been earmarked

to pay for the M. Vernon and Marcella Sheldon Adult Education Scholarship.

Marcella donated $5,000.00 to the Chicago Coin Club in 1984 to underwrite the award-winning book, *Perspectives in Numismatics*, a 364-page collection of numismatic essays. In a gesture of appreciation, the Club dedicated the book to M. Vernon Sheldon and gave her a carton of 36 books. She had so much fun giving them to friends and family, she ordered and insisted the Club accept her check for two additional cartons. On this project, she was thrilled to be the Club's biggest patron and biggest customer.

Even with all her bequests and donations, Marcella never sought the limelight. More than one time, she reached the chairperson before a meeting started and gave strict instructions that she was not to be singled out for recognition. She insisted that they treat her like everyone else. This was not because she was shy. Far from it, Marcella was fiercely independent and held some strong opinions. She made contributions to projects she genuinely believed should take place and she felt all the credit should go to the people who did the work to make it happen.

Marcella traveled to Chicago in 1984 to attend the Club's 800th Meeting Banquet. In 1991 she attended the Club-hosted ANA 100th Anniversary Convention and volunteered to work wherever needed. There were plenty of workers, so Marcella spent a good deal of time behind the Club table renewing friendships, meeting new members and answering general questions about the Club she loved so much. Although she was absent for the presentation, her enthusiasm and support were cited in April 1992 when it was announced that she was the recipient of the Club's Medal of Merit. Most recently she flew to Chicago this past summer to attend ANA's 108th Anniversary Convention and was introduced at the banquet as the wife of a Past-President and stood for a moment of applause.

When M. Vernon Sheldon passed away, it was written that he left a legacy of dedication and generous sharing of his time and talents, which will forever remain a standard for the membership to follow. No one exemplified this more than Marcella and even though she was generous with her bequests, the numismatic community is poorer with her passing.

Submitted by
Carl Wolf
February 14, 2000

Speaker's Wor[l]d

by Saul B. Needleman, Ph.D.

Speaker for the evening was Mr. Alan Meyer who is an attorney and member of CCC. In addition to his interests in numismatics, Alan is a collector of maps and is a member of the American Map Society.

Because of his personal interest in the subject as an attorney, Alan's presentation was on the involvement of William Sheldon in the theft of coins from the collection of the American Numismatic Society and on the implications of the various court rulings that have been made, His presentation was a follow up on that of Eric Newman's program at the meeting of CCC at the ANA Convention last year.

Alan secured the briefs of Mr. Naftzger who claimed to be an innocent purchaser of coins subsequently identified as being part of the group stolen from ANS. Identification of the coins included in the theft group and of the individuals who donated them to ANS has previously been described in the Chatter and will not be repeated here.

In August, 1991, William C. Noyes published a book describing pedigrees and photographs of prominent large copper cents. In the book, certain coins were listed as belonging to Mr. Naftzger. Some of these coins were identified as being part of the group missing from the ANS collection and Mr. Naftzger was so notified by ANS. On March 1, 1992, Mr Naftzger filed suit against ANS seeking declaratory relief and to quiet title to the disputed coins. In May, 1993, ANS filed a cross complaint also seeking to recover and quiet title to the disputed coins. In 1996, a California court ruled in favor of ANS because title cannot be acquired through a chain of title involving theft of that coin. A second case established that the innocent buyer, refusing to return the stolen coins, could be subjected to a penalty of treble damages for withholding possession.

Alan Meyer procured and analyzed all briefs and court findings related to these cases and subsequent appeals, and he compared the applicable California and Illinois laws on the matter.

Naftzger was found to be innocent of wrongdoing and was unaware of the theft when he purchased the coins. However, he does not acquire title to the coins if the coins can actually have been stolen from ANS. Proof of theft is

confused by the need to establish the number of the same coins, in the same condition, which may be on the market, unless a direct pedigree through Sheldon can be established. Photos of the coins donated to ANS and of the coins purchased by Naftzger might have resolved this question.

A second question deals with the Statute of Limitations. California and Illinois laws regard the Statute of Limitations as the date when discovery was made of the theft. In this case, ANS reported the theft in 1990, twenty years after the theft. The question is whether ANS had an obligation to examine its holdings periodically over the 20 year gap and therefore might have known of the theft at an earlier date, thereby changing the effective onset of the Statute of Limitations date.

A third issue is related to the innocent buyer. It is significant to determine the status of the dealer, auctioneer, or other collector, etc, from whom an innocent buyer might have purchased one of the coins. A number of similar New York cases were reviewed by Mr. Meyer in forming his own opinion of the facts.

On the Naftzger side of the argument is the question as to whether the period of limitation for an action for taking or detaining chattels allows ANS to delay suit until it discovers the whereabouts of the property, even when it has failed to act with reasonable diligence. In 1937, George Clapp had signed a deed of gift to deliver 1350 large cents to the ANS. These were not delivered until December, 1946. No inventory nor photos were provided and during the nine years between the deed and delivery, Clapp continued to buy and sell coins from the group intended to be given to ANS. In 19973-74, an inventory of the ANS collection was undertaken and it was concluded that 70 of the Clapp coins were not in the ANS collection. When this was brought to the attention of the ANS, it was stated that the ANS had known for years that Sheldon (who had been writing a book on early large cents) had switched coins shortly after the ANS received them from Clapp by "substituting worse coins for better ones." The Director of ANS stated that the inventory had been undertaken because of the switches by Sheldon.

In 1972, Naftzger purchased Sheldon's collection of 300 coins, admixed them with his own collection, and then consigned 200 coins for auction. Subsequent publication of the consigned pieces and an inventory of the ANS holdings led to the conclusion by ANS that some of the consigned coins actually were part of the coins missing from the ANS collection. Naftzger asked ANS for information establishing that ANS owned the coins. ANS did not respond. In the court cases, Naftzger argued that "the ANS knew that Sheldon had switched coins but did nothing either to locate the missing coins

or to give notice to the public that they were missing. Had the ANS shared its knowledge with the collecting public, neither Naftzger, nor any other collector, would have purchased the Sheldon collection." Based on a large number of cases cited by Mr. Meyer, the evil of not requiring due diligence in these circumstances is alluded to.

Naftzger challenges the contention for treble damages with the argument that he has never been convicted of violating the penal code relating to wrongdoing. The remainder of Alan Meyer's presentation dealt with different interpretations of comparable laws in different States. Alan provided members with a typed summary of all his findings and conclusions, reminding members that he is in no way a party to the various law suits, cross suits, defense or prosecution.

Our 974th Meeting

Date:	March 8, 2000
Time:	7:00 PM
Location:	Bank One Plaza Building (formerly the First National Bank Building) 18th Floor, on Dearborn between Madison and Monroe. Enter the building at the South entrance of the Dearborn side, sign in at the security desk and take the elevator to the 18th floor.
Featured speaker:	Bob Vandevender and Jim Hodgson - *Small Size US Currency* After an introduction and explanation of Grading Standards, we will show examples of the different grades of notes. The main presentation will discuss the various types of small size currency (silver certificates, United States notes, etc.) and varieties such as mules, blocks, etc.. The talk will start at a midlevel discussion but can get as detailed in the subjects as listeners desire.

Show and Tell

by Saul B. Needleman, Ph.D.

1. **Don Dool** was the first presenter of the meeting. He described a number of coins he picked up while working on the Marconi Relay project. A flight to Bermuda yielded a 1/2 crown of William III and a 1964 crown of Elizabeth II. Later he obtained a 1788 Pineapple penny of Barbados. On a flight to Barbados he got an Elizabeth II penny in change. At that time, there were two exchange rates in Barbados, one for paper money and one for coins with a 13% difference between the two.

2. **Robert Leonard** showed a fantasy version of a 1991 U.S. quarter with ERADICANE (a herbicide) as the obverse legend and FUSILADE (an insecticide) as the reverse legend. The usual reverse eagle was replaced by a second portrait of Washington. Such tokens were used by the Osborn Mfg Co of Ohio to promote their products. Their use was stopped by the Secret Service.

   A second piece was a 1955 Lincoln cent in a copper frame used as a 25 cent coin in vending machines. The next pieces were 25-cent-size copper slugs, one with a reeded edge and one with a plain edge, and a copper slug with a lead center, all used in vending machines

   Among foreign coins recovered from toll booths were a Polish 1902 5 zloty coin, a 2 drachma Greek coin and a 1972 or 1973 cast Washington quarter.

3. The new Sacagawea golden dollar was shown by **Saul Needleman**. The piece appears to be an early strike of the dies with sharp details of the hair. As a result, when the coin was turned back-and-forth in the light, the portrait seemed to switch from partial forward to full profile.

   The second piece Saul showed was a newly acquired Jehovah coin from Tranquebar, Danish India. Though the one word inscription is given in Latin rather than Hebrew, its unusual origin makes it a valued addition to his Jehovah collection. The piece is made of lead and carries the C4 monogram of Christian I on the obverse.

4. **Bill Bierly** presented a paper money note related to a run on banks and the bank holiday instituted by President Roosevelt shortly after he came to office in 1933. It was a $10 note of the Guardian National Bank (commercial) of Detroit #8703 Series of 1929 in poor condition. The Guardian Group consisted of a number of small banks. One of the major owners was Edsel Ford whose speculations in real estate resulted in severe financial losses so that by 1933, the corporation had lost about 72% of its assets. Money was borrowed from Chicago banks and the corporation was broken up with a mortgage company separate from the banking operations. Henry Ford was dropped from the operation and Chrysler and Sloan (GM) provided funds in attempts to bolster the banking operation. Because of the national implications of the Ford real estate operations, the banks failed, and Roosevelt declared a bank holiday until the banks slowly stabilized.

5. **Mark Wieclaw** showed an electrum 1/3 stater from 630-600 BCE of Lydia. A lion, left is the obverse design and a punch mark is the reverse. The coin weighs 4.73g. The series goes down to a 1/96th stater weighing 0.15g.

   Mark's second coin was a denarius of Hadrian of 138 CE with a left facing portrait which is unusual. He also showed an antoninianus of Victorinus with a left facing portrait.

   Switching eras, Mark produced a 22 carat $20 bullion gold eagle of 1990 covered with dings.

6. A series of patriotic First Day Covers dealing with the Civil War were shown by **Chet Poderski**. Each envelope carried a different portrait including Lincoln and Jackson, Lincoln and Hamilton, and various portraits of Lincoln with and without a beard, and of Lincoln and members of his cabinet (nine people in all).

7. **Dick DeRobertis** showed a number of paper money notes from various countries in Africa on which were illustrated animals from that country. The notes included a 500 shilling note with an elephant from Uganda, a 20 shilling note from Kenya with a pride of lions and cubs, and several other 20 shilling pieces from Uganda with different animals. Dick's final note was from Zanzibar picturing the wives of the king.

8. A one oz silver medal with a portrait of Liberty was shown by **Drew Michyeta**. The medal was issued in 1998 by the National

Organization for the Repeal of the Federal Reserve Act. Drew also showed an example of Liberty currency on which is a band of silver foil. It is a bearer negotiable note redeemable in silver.

9. **Robert Weinstein** showed a number of Roman coins which may be classed as barbarous. These were issued by members of the Constantine family and were manufactured locally for transactions too small for the regular coinage. These were small and crudely made. These might have been made as late as the 5th or 6th centuries, or contemporary with Constantine coins (ca 300 CE).

   Another coin shown was of the she-wolf with Romulus and Remus of the Ubs Romano series.

10. **Jeff Rosinia** brought two rolls of the Sacagawea dollar for his display. He pointed out that one roll had a bright shiny finish while the other roll was dull and almost frosted in appearance. It was suggested that the metal content of the dollar being high in nickel damages the surface of the die rather quickly so that an earlier strike would be bright, but a later strike from the same die could be dull.

11. **Flemming Hansen**, a guest and visitor from Denmark, presented an interesting discussion of the current coins of Denmark. The 50 Ore and 1 and 2 krone coins are the mostly frequently used. The 5 k is holed to aid in differentiation from other coins in the series while the 10 k is golden colored for the same purpose. Higher denomination notes have portraits of famous Danish actors, artists and writers. These include Anna and Michael Anche (20 k), Ibsen (50 k), Laura Hiber - actress (100 k), Kurt Nielsen (200 k), and Niels Bohr - scientist (500 k). The paper notes have security threads and w/m portraits similar to the printed portrait on that note. The notes also are marked for Braille use,

12. The last exhibits were by **Bob Feiler** who showed an 1863 Indian head Civil War token with the legend NOT ONE CENT, a fanam from India in silver from Travancore, and a button showing Sacagawea holding a child.

Note that one displayer accidently was omitted from the above. His Show and Tell will be included in the next issue of the *Chatter*.

Important Dates

Mar 8 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - Bob Vandevender and Jim Hodgson on *Small Size US Currency*

Apr 6-9 25th Annual Chicago International Coin Fair (CICF) at the Ramada O'Hare Hotel, 6600 N. Manheim Road. Admission is $5.

The April meeting will consist of two sessions; the first session (at CICF) will end with a recess (instead of an adjournment), and we will reconvene for the second session at our regular time and location.

Apr 8 CCC Meeting (session #1) - 1pm at the annual Chicago International Coin Fair held at the Ramada O'Hare Hotel. Featured Speaker - David L. Vagi.

Apr 12 CCC Meeting (session #2) - Featured Speaker - To be announced.

Jun 23-25 19th Annual Mid America Coin Exposition at the Rosemont O'Hare Expo Center. Admission is $3.

Birthday and Year Joined

April 1	Charles J. Ryant, Jr.	
April 2	Chuck Swanson	1996
April 12	Mark Wieclaw	
April 15	Robert D. Leonard, Jr.	1983
April 15	Charles Menard	1995
April 18	Nancy Walsh	1997
April 27	Don Valenziano	1982

Chatter Matter

All correspondence pertaining to Club matters should be addressed to the Secretary and mailed to:

CHICAGO COIN CLUB
P.O. Box 2301
CHICAGO, IL 60690

Visit Our Web Site

http://www.ece.iit.edu/~prh/coins/ccc.html

Contacting Your Editor

Paul Hybert
ECE Dept, IIT
3301 S. Dearborn
Chicago, IL 60616

prh@ece.iit.edu

1-312-567-3976

Club Officers

Carl Wolf	- President
Steven Zitowsky	- First Vice President
Robert Feiler	- Second Vice President
Directors:	Paul Hybert
	Mike Metras
	Jeff Rosinia
	Mark Wieclaw

Other positions held are:

Richard Hamilton	- Secretary Treasurer
Paul Hybert	- Chatter Editor
Phil Carrigan	- Archivist

Chicago

Coin

Club

Chatter

April, 2000

Chatter

Chicago Coin Club

Volume 46 No. 4 April 2000

Editor's Notes - Coins! Cameras! e-Bay!

As has been pointed out in many numismatic publications, there are a number of auction sites on the Internet, with e-Bay being one of the largest, if not already the largest. Many coins are offered there, and it seems that anyone with a camera can post some pictures and auction off a coin. I have been a buyer and an under-bidder so far, but have not yet placed a lot for auction. (Club member Bill Burd has run some auctions on-line, and he probably has some insights and stories to tell?)

I collect varieties of U.S. Bust Dollars and Bust Half Dollars, and have bought each off the 'net. As cameras and peoples' camera skills improve, the 'net is improving as a source of coins. With good images out there I have been able to identify varieties and bid on those I need. A few times it has been necessary to send e-mail to the seller, asking for further information; after seeing an 1827 Half Dollar obverse paired with a reverse from 1826, for example. (It was the seller's error, mixing up images. And no, I cannot identify varieties quickly, I just had a lot of time.)

I found the images at Heritage to be very useful; the enlargement made the Bust Dollar larger than full-screen size, and even the clashed **denticles** were clearly seen. I study the clashed denticles on Bust Dollars of 1799, and I placed a strong bid on that coin only because of the great picture. Their site is at **www.heritagecoin.com**, and the only problem now is the (relatively) poor quality of the images of slabbed coins; the plastic seems to blur the coin's details.

Auction sites are not the only source of on-line coin images. Members of newsgroups and mailing lists often place an image on the 'net and ask, "What is this?" Two recent postings of "What is this ancient coin?" were answered by members of our club. Don Dool helped identify an Austrian kreuzer of

1812, and Bob Leonard could only say "Islamic inscription, image rotated 90 degrees" due to the coin's poor condition.

And while mentioning activities of club members, I would like to point out Ed Stevens' article in *The Numismatist*, where he recounts his involvement in the recovery of some stolen California banknotes, for which action he was awarded the PNG's Sol Kaplan Award at the 1999 ANA convention in Rosemont.

Paul Hybert, editor

Minutes of the 974th Meeting

The 974th meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was called to order by president Carl Wolf on March 8, 2000, 7PM, at Bank One Plaza, 18th floor. Members observed a moment of silence for member Arthur C. Allen who passed away January 2, 2000. The February minutes and current treasurer's report were accepted by the membership.

The featured speakers for the evening were Bob Vandevender and Jim Hodgson who spoke on small size US currency. At the end of their presentation, First VP Steve Zitowsky presented them with Featured Speaker Medals and the ANA Educational Certificate.

Exhibitors for the evening were as follows:

1. Bob Weinstein - Barbarous Roman Coinage
2. Bill Bierly - $1000 Confederate 6% Coupon Bond
3. Jeff Rosinia - Variety of toned coins
4. Don Dool - Liberty Head coins from various countries
5. Richard Hamilton - American Tobacco Co. stock certificate
6. Mike Metras - Reproduction 1804 Dollar
7. Bob Leonard - French/English Manillas used in Africa
8. Mark Wieclaw - Wooden nickels, $3 CICF piece, Dollar notes
9. Chet Poderski - Soldier Home tokens Quincy ILL, SS Eastland tickets 1915
10. Carl Wolf - Souvenir sheet 1980 Memphis Paper Money Show
11. Bob Feiler - $100 & $200 City of New Orleans notes, $1000 Mississippi Union Bank note

There was a second reading of membership for Flemming Lyngbeck Hansen of Denmark who then became a member at this meeting.

Under old business, Carl Wolf gave archivist Phil Carrigan the #1 CPMX sheet as he left the meeting. Also, Mike Metras is offering color copies of the current CPMX sheet for 50 cents to anyone interested. Bob Feiler suggested that Herb and Martha Schingoethe receive a CPMX sheet and that will be done.

For CICF, Bob Leonard is working on the souvenir sheet which includes actual 1862 postage stamps and a letter outlining the demand for stamps in 1862.

For new business, Mark Wieclaw will donate the Life Membership badges, and the club approved use of its logo in the design.

Members listed here are Past Due in paying dues. If you know these people, please have them forward their dues or else they will be dropped from our mailing list.

- ☐ Jeffrey F. Bernberg
- ☐ Michael Brodsky
- ☐ Venson Brown
- ☐ James P. Flannery
- ☐ Thomas Kulasik
- ☐ Akio Lis
- ☐ Lester Miller
- ☐ Russ Reaves
- ☐ Chuck Swanson
- ☐ Patrick J. Wooldridge

Meeting adjourned 8:57 pm.

Respectfully Submitted,

Richard Hamilton
Secretary-Treasurer

Show and Tell

1. **Bob Weinstein** started us off in the area of his previous two presentations - barbarous imitations of Roman coins. These coins are probably from the frontier areas of the mid-3rd century, and show the emperor with a radiate crown (the emperor as the sun god). The current feeling is that these were made as interim money for use during a typical coinage shortage; similar pieces have been found in coin hoards with good coins. These are smaller than the real coin, have crude figures, and the legends could have terrible spelling.

   The first coin was from eastern Europe, and the legends consisted of repeated gibberish characters. Next was a barbarous radiate *minna* struck only in England, after the the empire was reunified. The last coin had a nice portrait of Claudius Gothicas, and a full obverse legend, but at less than 7mm in diameter was about one-third the size of a legitimate coin. (For comparison, a US dime is about 17mm in diameter.) The reverse was not as well executed, with bad legends.

2. **Bill Bierly** showed a purchase from the recent CPMX; a $1000 Confederate 6% bond, missing one coupon for January 1865. Each coupon was good for $30 each 6 months, the bond was printed in Columbia, South Carolina, and it was printed on a thin paper of poor quality.

3. **Jeff Rosinia** likes beautifully toned coins, and he brought along many to show us. After many Morgan dollars toned in gold, blue, brown, green, and red, he showed some silver bullion eagles with electric blue toning; these recent bullion pieces tone very quickly.

   Next were Kennedy and Franklin half dollars toned from sulfur in the paper coin rolls. He ended with some examples of toning on copper coins; some Indian Head Cents with rainbow toning, and some proof Lincoln Cents.

4. Coins with Liberty heads was the theme for **Don Dool**.
   - ☐ Argentina: 2 centavos and 50 centavos from 1960.
   - ☐ US: large cent from 1840.
   - ☐ France: 1923 1 franc, and 1928 50 francs.
   - ☐ Switzerland: 1958 20 francs.
   - ☐ Italy: 1966 100 lira.

- ☐ Uruguay: 1848 featuring only a liberty cap.
- ☐ Austrian Netherlands: 1790 featuring a Belgian lion and liberty cap.

5. **Richard Hamilton** was another member showing an acquisition from the recent CPMX. He showed a 100 share stock certificate of the American Tobacco Company, hand signed by all officers. It was dated April 16, 1960.

6. **Mike Metras** showed Gallery Mint reproductions of the 1804 US silver dollar, in both proof and uncirculated versions. The word COPY is present on the horizontal bars of the shield, and the coins came with a booklet on the 1804 dollars.

7. The *manillas* (a type of primitive money of Africa) was the topic for **Bob Leonard**. After openning the reference book *Nigerian Currencies* by Sven-Olaf Johansson (second edition, Sweden 1967) to a plate illustrating many of the available types in real scale, Bob placed three manillas from his colection on the appropriate image. Perfect matches. The handout of a few years ago at CICF was identified as being of French origin, while a smaller one made from a high-lead content brass was identified as coming from Birmingham. A price guide, also by Johansson (Beirut, 1968), also was shown.

8. **Mark Wieclaw** showed a range of items:
   - ☐ set of three Wooden Nickels from the Golden Jubilee of Monessen, Pennsylvania (Mark's hometown), denominated as 1, 2, and 5. They were good until 8-16-1948 at People's National Bank.
   - ☐ 1992 CICF dealer "food ticket" good for $3; five tickets were issued per day per table.
   - ☐ Federal Reserve Notes glued on edge and formed into pads; 20 consecutive $1 in one, and 10 consecutive $2 in the other.
   - ☐ $5 Cochituate Bank uniface note dated 1853, bearing the legend "will pay to J.W. Clark or bearer."
   - ☐ last was an example of a bank note with an "odd name." Here in Illinois, the main campus of the University of Illinois is located in the adjacent towns of Champaign and Urbana. Mark showed a $10 note from The Champaign National Bank of Urbana, Ohio.

9. **Chet Poderski** showed two items he had acquired years ago.

- On a long-ago fishing trip with some buddies, they were in a diner when another customer's money was not accepted by the waitress. Chet then bought the money, and showed us a set of tokens good at the Quincy, Illinois Old Soldiers' Home; denominated in 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents, and 1 dollar.
- He followed that with a lot purchased at the Rypstra Sale held in Fort Wayne, Indiana. Two Parcel Room Checks (numbers 5877 and 5870) from the *S.S. Eastland* which capsized in the Chicago River in 1915, killing many hundreds of passengers. (Capsized while still tied to the dock!) Mr Rypstra probably acquired them while serving on a committee that investigated the tragedy.

10. **Carl Wolf** showed a souvnir sheet for the 1980 International Paper Money Show in Memphis, Tennessee, showing an 1860 $100 note from the Bank of Lebanon, New Hampshire. Produced by the Western Bank Note Company (Chicago) which was bought by the American Bank Note Company, Carl used the 1959 *Story of the American Bank Note Company* to describe the secretive nature of the company regarding all aspects of note production and handling. One result of that secrecy is the small amount of information about the vignettes on their notes, But Gene Hessler and others are tracking down some information.

11. The last presenter was **Bob Feiler** showing recent acquisitions from CPMX.
    - $100 New Orleans note, with vignettes of Washington, cowboy roping steer, and Liberty.
    - $200 New Orleans note, unissued remainder.
    - $1000 Mississippi Union Bank with nice vignettes, but it was made from parts of two cancelled notes.

As mentioned in last month's *Chatter*, we dropped one exhibitor's listing from the February meeting. Here is that entry.

- **Carl Wolf** started off with a framed souvenir banknote of People's Bank of Baltimore 1856, reprinted by by the American Banknote Co for the 1993 ANA Convention held in Baltimore.

  Next displayed was a metallic nickel silver keytag for the First Congregational Church of Colorado Springs, Colorada, struck for Ken Hallenbeck, and ex-president of ANA. The geometric pattern on one

side was described as a maze, the full size version of which is inlaid in the church's floor.

Carl's last piece was a City of Las Vegas Millennium Medal which had a mintage of 1,000,000.

That makes us current with this log. Good luck in finding some interesting pieces at CICF for future meetings.

In Memory -- Arthur C. Allen

Arthur C. Allen passed away January 2, 2000. He joined the club at the January 1966 meeting and had already collected paper money for over thirty years. Mr. Allen was a resident of Elmhurst and an executive with the Visual Aids Company on Randolph Street in Downtown Chicago. Some time ago he moved to Kimberling City, Missouri and then moved to Marietta, Georgia where he passed away.

Birthday and Year Joined

May	2	Donn Pearlmann	1979
May	3	Roy R. Grundy	1981
May	5	Dennis Fuller	1997
May	10	Marty Vink	1952
May	11	William A. Burd	1993
May	11	Jeffrey Rosinia	1995
May	15	Jay M. Galst	1991
May	17	Shirley Valenziano	1984
May	17	Paul R. Hybert	1994
May	23	Robert J. Weinstein	1991
May	25	John G. Ross	

Speaker's Wor[l]d

Speakers for the evening were Bob Vandevender and Jim Hodgson, and they covered many aspects of collecting small size US currency. The talk started with an overview of the current market, explaining common terms and identifying collector concerns. They followed by describing the various types of small currency that have been issued, ending with a review of the collectible notes still available from circulation -- if you look long and hard.

There are two dimensions to grading paper money: paper quality and centering. In addition to looking for faults, one also must look for attempts to fix-up a note. In addition to such obvious faults as pin holes and folds, the collector must beware of washed (cleaned) notes and pressed notes. Detect pin holes by holding the note between you and a light source, and detect folds not by looking at the note full-on either face (as when reading this page), but look at it from an edge.

Just as coin doctors have developed a set of tricks to "better" a coin, people have found ways of "improving" currency. After pressing a note, the paper near the seals and serial numbers is flat; the paper lost the embossed texture. So someone might try to use small metal punches to recreate the look and feel of original embossing. Examine a high grade note carefully; look for poorly applied embossing that is not aligned with the seal or serial numbers.

Knowledge of what a note should look like is important. Some of the older notes were printed on darker appearing paper, so a washing with bleach might produce a note with the lighter look common to the notes produced now. Another problem is with the size of a note and the quality of its edges. The original size of the notes is not exact; notes from different packs can have slightly different dimensions. Someone might use that variance to cover the trimming of large notes to remove edge problems.

Collectors prefer a perfectly centered note to a poorly centered note, and pricing reflects that. But something happens with terrible centering; if the shift is large enough to see part of a second imprint, the note is attractive as an error! Good references are as important to paper money as to coins. Bob Vandevender concluded his part of the talk by reviewing some works on US small currency:

- **Friedburg** - old standby; good on large size, but weak on small size.

- **Hessler** - covers wide range of material, but has a number of mistakes (typo, data, etc.).
- **Oakes Schwartz** - tried and true; the bible for small size currency. Highly recommended.
- and a few small, specialized works are interesting:
  - **Kvederas & Kvederas** on Web Fed notes.
  - **Murray** - large size star census

A census for paper money is easier to produce than a coin census because paper money has a serial number, making for easy tracking. The serial number also helps to identify copies.

Jim Hodgson used his time to give a history of US small currency. Produced since the US Civl War, there are different series to collect:

- Red Seal denotes **United States Note**. First produced during the Civil War, they are backed by the faith of the US government. With no precious-metal backing, their value (in terms of silver and gold) fluctuated widely during the war.
- Each **Silver Cerftificate** in circulation was backed by one Silver Dollar in a government bank vault until 1934. After 1934, the wording was changed to "one dollar in silver" (meaning one dollar's worth of silver bullion) so no more silver dollars were produced. They were made in $1, $5, and $10 denominations.
- **Federal Reserve Notes** started in 1914, with the establishment of the Federal Reserve System. Up to 1934 they had a redeemable in gold statement. Notes from each of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks originally had a number (from 1 to 12) to identify the source bank (a "7" for Chicago for example), but some people thought that number was the denomination so a change was made. A letter was used to represent each bank (a "G", the 7th letter of the alphabet for Chicago, for example). The color of the seal is Lime Green, and the lightness or darkness of the color affects the price.
- Emergency Notes were quickly produced after the 1933 banking holiday, after some areas ran out of money. They are backed by government bonds, and the centering is usually pretty poor. Examples from Minneapolis and Atlanta were shown.
- **WW II issues** were produced for use in two theaters. The notes for North Africa and Italy have a yellow seal, while the notes for Hawaii were overprinted in blue ink on red seal notes.
- The last series to be discussed was the **Web Fed** experiment. Used only to produce $1 notes at a facility in Fort Worth, Texas, the notes

were not printed on separate sheets of paper but were printed as are newspapers, off of large rolls of paper. The web fed notes did not print as sharply as sheet fed notes (some people would refuse them, calling the counterfeit), and there were other problems. After spending about $33 million on the equipment, the press was sold as scrap metal for about $100,000. But the government did make 200 million of the notes from 1992 to 1997 so they did not lose money printing money.

Although some web notes are still to be found in circulation they do wear out, making for fewer available every day. The quickest way of identifying a web note is by examining the reverse of a dollar bill. Look for a small "plate" number; a web fed note has the number after "IN GOD WE TRUST" while a sheet fed note has the number below and to the right of the large "ONE".

A Special Offer from Krause

If you subscribe to any of the Krause Publications magazines, then you have the opportunity to receive a "magic" coffee mug and make an indirect donation to the Club. Krause Publications has shipped me a small supply of these mugs which are to be given to any member who takes a two-year subscription to any of their magazines. This would be NUMISMATIC NEWS $60.00; BANK NOTE REPORTER $61.00; COINS MAGAZINE $48.98; COIN PRICES $34.98; WORLD COIN NEWS $34.98; AND WORLD COINS NEWS $48.98.

When you do this, the club receives a donation of approximately $10.00 per two-year subscription and you receive a "magic" mug. This mug is not the usual 11 oz., but the larger 15 oz. size and it has an overall forest green appearance. But when hot coffee or tea is poured, the green color vanishes to reveal a four-color printed answer to the statement "Everything You Wanted to Know About Coins and Paper Money."

This offer also applies to you if you are a current subscriber to any of the above. If you want to extend your subcription by two years, then please bring in the mailing label from the magazine.

Carl Wolf

Our 975th Meeting

(will consist of **two** sessions!)

Date: April 8, 2000 (session #1)

Time: 1:00 PM

Location: Chicago International Coin Fair, held at the Ramada O'Hare Hotel, 6600 N. Mannheim Road, Rosemont, IL.

Featured speaker: David L. Vagi, - *Some New Perspectives on Ancient Roman Coins*

The coinage of the aneient Romans is under eonstant reappraisal, as history, arehaeology and numismatics are living seienees. New perspeetives are fueled not only by arehaeological diseoveries, but also by the critieal re-examination of existing knowledge. Having reeently finished the two-volume book *Coinage and History of the Roman Empire*, David Vagi will share some of the most interesting perspeetives of reeent years. A variety of topies will be explored, including the Julio-Claudians, coin denominations and the purchasing power of eoins in aneient times.

Although the $5 show admission eharge covers the bourse for all three days, admission to the club meeting is FREE. Parking is another matter; a free parking eheek-out voueher is available at the show.

Date: April 12, 2000 (session #2)

Time: 7:00 PM

Loeation: Bank One Plaza Building (formerly the First National Bank Building) 18th Floor, on Dearborn between Madison and Monroe. Enter the building at the South entranee of the Dearborn side, sign in at the seeurity desk and take the elevator to the 18th floor.

Featured speaker: Don Dool - *X-Ray Analysis as Applied to the Composition of Coins*

How he beeame involved in the subjeet, how it works, test results of a selection of eoins and what eonelusions, if any, can be drawn.

Important Dates

Apr	6-9	25th Annual Chicago International Coin Fair (CICF) at the Ramada O'Hare Hotel, 6600 N. Manheim Road. Admission is $5.

The April meeting will consist of two sessions; the first session (at CICF) will end with a recess (instead of an adjournment), and we will reconvene for the second session at our regular time and location.

Apr	8	CCC Meeting (session #1) - 1pm at the annual Chicago International Coin Fair held at the Ramada O'Hare Hotel. Featured Speaker - David L. Vagi on *Some New Perspectives on Ancient Roman Coins*.
Apr	12	CCC Meeting (session #2) - Featured Speaker - Don Dool on *X-Ray Analysis as Applied to the Composition of Coins*.
May	4-7	61st Anniversary Convention of Central States Numismatic Society at the Minneapolis Convention Center
May	10	CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - Bob Weinstein on *Coinage of the Saka*.
Jun	14	CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - To be announced.
Jun	23-25	19th Annual Mid America Coin Exposition at the Rosemont O'Hare Expo Center. Admission is $3.
Jul	12	CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - Kevin Dailey on *The Numismatic `Jeopardy' Game*.
Aug	9	CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - Cliff Priest on *Chicagoland Stock Certificates*.

Chatter Matter

All correspondence pertaining to Club matters should be addressed to the Secretary and mailed to:

CHICAGO COIN CLUB
P.O. Box 2301
CHICAGO, IL 60690

Visit Our Web Site

http://www.ece.iit.edu/~prh/coins/ccc.html

Contacting Your Editor

Paul Hybert
ECE Dept, IIT
3301 S. Dearborn
Chicago, IL 60616

prh@ece.iit.edu

1-312-567-3976

Club Officers

Carl Wolf	- President
Steven Zitowsky	- First Vice President
Robert Feiler	- Second Vice President
Directors:	Paul Hybert
	Mike Metras
	Jeff Rosinia
	Mark Wieclaw

Other positions held are:

Richard Hamilton	- Secretary Treasurer
Paul Hybert	- Chatter Editor
Phil Carrigan	- Archivist

Chicago

Coin

Club

Chatter

May, 2000

Chatter

Chicago Coin Club

Volume 46 No. 5 May 2000

Editor's Notes

My notes about digital cameras last month convinced me to purchase a nice digital camera. Come to the May meeting, and see what results from ten days of self-study with an owner's manual. Color pictures will be taken of the coins brought in for show-and-tell, and they will appear in the web edition of the Chatter. Some of the images will be used in the printed Chatter edition to fill out the pages.

Paul Hybert, editor

Minutes of the 975th Meeting

The 975th meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was called to order at 1:10 PM, Saturday, April 8, 2000, by president Carl Wolf at the Ramada O'Hare during the Chicago International coin Fair. This meeting was in 2 sessions with the second session to be held April 12, 2000, at Bank One Plaza. Carl spoke briefly about the current CICF giveaway as well as future souvenir sheets.

First VP Steve Zitowsky then introduced our featured speaker for the afternoon, David L. Vagi who spoke on *New Perspectives on Ancient Roman Coins*. David showed the family tree of the Julio-Claudian dynasty, and presented a slide show of coins depicting members of the families of the 12 Caesars. After a brief question and answer period, Steve presented the ANA educational Award and the CCC Featured Speaker Award to Mr. Vagi.

Carl presented the other officers of the CCC to the audience as contact people for questions about the Chicago coin Club such as becoming members and past and future activities. Special guests were introduced; Cliff Mischler, Bill

Bright, John Wilson, and Kermit Wasmer.

At that point Kermit Wasmer made the presentation of the ANA Presidential Award to Mark Wieelaw for all of his efforts as speaker and leader in furthering numismatics. Members and audienee gave Mark a round of applause.

There was a first reading for membership in the CCC for Satya Bhupatiraju, Mike Sehmidt, and Russell Wajda.

Bob Leonard spoke briefly about the eurrent CICF souvenir sheet whieh he wrote. Carl made the usual presentation of the souvenir sheets with #1 going to the elub arehives, #2 going to the featured speaker, #3 going to the author. At that point the first session was reeessed and the souvenir sheets were distributed to all in attendance. Meeting dispersed at 2:45 PM.

The second session of the 975th meeting of the Chieago Coin Club was ealled to order at 7:00 PM April 12, 2000, br president Carl Wolf at Mank One Plaza. The featured speaker for the evening was member Don Dool who spoke on *X-Ray Analysis as Applied to the Composition of Coins*. At the eonclusion of his talk, Don was presented with the Featured Speaker medal and the ANA Educational Certificate.

Exhibitors for the evening were as follows:

1. Mark Wieelaw - modern commemorative U.S. dollar, aneient Persian coins, Passion Play porcelain piece, Parthian draehm, 3 barbarous Roman denarii;
2. Carl Wolf - Republie of Hawaii gold eertifieates;
3. Bob Weinstein - silver German eoins dated 1475, 1493 sehilling;
4. Don Dool - Argentine medals;
5. Bill Bierly - Seated Liberty eoins;
6. Drew Miehyeta - 4 reales Eeuador silver eoin dated 1843;
7. Bob Leonard - overstruek Byzantine bronze eoins;
8. Mike Metras - series of Spanish eoins with different mint marks;
9. Reid Geisler - Maryland state quarter, Jefferson Niekel overstruek on a Lincoln Cent;
10. Bob Feiler - 17-jewel Ladies wateh eneased in a gold-coin-like case, a hand-painted seene on the reverse of a Peruvian eoin.

mareh minutes and Treasurer's report were approved. There were no guests and no applieations to be considered.

Under old business, sales at CICF were as follows: (24) CICF souvenir sheets, (2)Potter Palmer CPMX sheets, (1)Fraser 80th Anniversary plaquette, (2)Barkcloth handouts, (1)Axe Head handout, (2)Cloth handouts, and (1)Clamshell handout.

Consideration was given to members not current with dues and members voted to drop them with one member opposing.

Kermit Wasmer will receive vote from CCC as governor of CSNS.

Carl Wolf accepted as Life Member.

Mark Wieclaw will donate the cost of the Life Membership badges.

Meeting adjourned 9:00 pm.

Respectfully Submitted,

Richard Hamilton
Secretary-Treasurer

Birthday and Year Joined

June 1	Russ Reaves	1995
June 7	Harlan J. Berk	1995
June 11	Joseph A. Piekarczyk	1991
June 12	Rosalind Ryant	1977
June 27	James Simek	1973

Speaker's Wor[l]d
New Perspectives on Ancient Roman Coins

Author and dealer David Vagi addressed the session of the April meeting held in conjunction with the Chicago International Coin Fair, on April 8, 2000. Having recently written the two-volume *Coinage and History of the Roman Empire*, David showed us some of the new ideas regarding the coins of the 12 Caesars and that era. New perspectives emerge not only from archaeological discoveries, but also from the critical reexamination of existing knowledge.

David started this talk where he had left off a few years ago during his previous talk to us at CICF; with Brutus, one of the murderers of Julius Caesar. That talk was well-received owing to his lively presentation tieing together the usual and unusual historical facts along with some pithy comments regarding some tidbits of scandalous gossip. The audience this time was treated to his first pithy comment soon after David displayed the dynastic tree of the Julio-Claudians, where intra-family murder was more common than intra-family marriage.

Many collectors of Roman coinage search for coins that can be tied to a particular person (usually of the royal household). A coin might honor that person, be issued by that person, or might show that person without an explicit identification being given. One of the more popular and rarer Roman coins is the EID MAR denarius bearing a bust of Brutus and his name (BRUT). That coin is expensive due, in part, to the small number available. The next slide showed a coin with a very similar bust, struck in 41 B.C., but with the name of the moneyer Lucius Servius Rufus. David mentioned that the bust is generally (about 95%) accepted to be that of Brutus, and this coin is more available and less expensive than an EID MAR denarius.

The coins from the provinces showed a wider range of people than were shown on coins from Rome. Mention was made of a provincial coin bearing the bust of Augustus' librarian.

Actual women were sometimes pictured and named on coins, but sometimes there would be only an allegorical legend. Livia, the wife of Augustus, appeared on many provincial coins but on few Imperial coins. It is accepted that the bust appearing on a bronze dupondius bearing the legend SALVS (health) AVGVSTA is of Livia, but the other two dupondii with the same reverse style are thought now to honor others. The dupondius with the legend

PIETAS (piety) is conjectured to honor Livilla, the wife of Drusus whose name appears in the reverse inscription. The dupondius with the legend IVSTITIA (justice) could honor either Antonia or Agrippina Senior, because this coin could have honored the justice meted out by the execution of the alleged murderer of Germanicus; Antonia was his mother and Agrippina Senior was his wife.

The hypocrisy in the above use of the legends piety and justice was brought out when it was mentioned that the father of Livilla's twin boys was rumored by many to be the Praetorian Prefect Sejanus, who would later be considered to be the true instigator of Germanicus' murder (but only after Sejanus had Drusus murdered and Sejanus' plot to take over the empire became well-known). That first slide showing the Julio-Claudian family tree was needed by the audience to keep everything straight.

David mentioned a few other Julio-Claudian people who are hard to find on coins before discussing the family of Vespasian, the start of the Flavian line. The difficulty here is with Vespasian's wife and daughter, both named Domitilla, and both dead before Vespasian became emperor; so their issues are memorials. Some sources give all coins to Domitilla the Senior, while some give it all to Domitilla the Younger. David explained which coins he believes honor which woman.

David answered a few questions from the floor, and then remained available for questions after the meeting broke up.

Speaker's Wor[l]d

X-Ray Analysis as Applied to the Composition of Coins

The following talk was presented to the club by Don Dool on April 12, 2000.

To begin with this is not going to be a highly technical talk on Electron Microscopy or X-Ray Analysis. While I will include a brief technical rundown of how it works I will focus mainly on why and how I became involved in the subject, test results of a selection of coins and what conclusions, if any, can be drawn.

As most of you know I have a collection of AD dated copper and bronze coins and occasionally I let a brass one in. Billon is out even though it is

mostly copper. I consider a billon coin to be a government issued counterfeit and as such I prefer contemporary counterfeits. For this reason, over time I had acquired among other things several coins that are supposed to be silver but look to be copper.

About a year ago I made contact via an ebay auction with a numismatist named Tom Pesacreta. Tom had a coin listed that neither of us had any reference material for and I questioned him about the metallic composition. As luck would have it he is a biologist at the University of Louisiana in Lafayette and is in charge of a laboratory with an electron microscope. He ran tests on the coin and found it to be copper. Unfortunately I neglected to place a bid on the coin and missed out on it. I had told Tom about various coins in my possession that were apparently off metal and he offered to analyze them. Tom mentioned that another way that people frequently use the scanning electron microscope for counterfeit detection is to examine devices for characteristic features. He also said that ancient coin researchers use the x-ray analysis for analyzing the elemental content of coins to determine which mines the ore was taken from. I assume this is also for the purpose of detecting counterfeits.

Now before looking at the coins and the test results a few thousand words on the equipment and how it works.

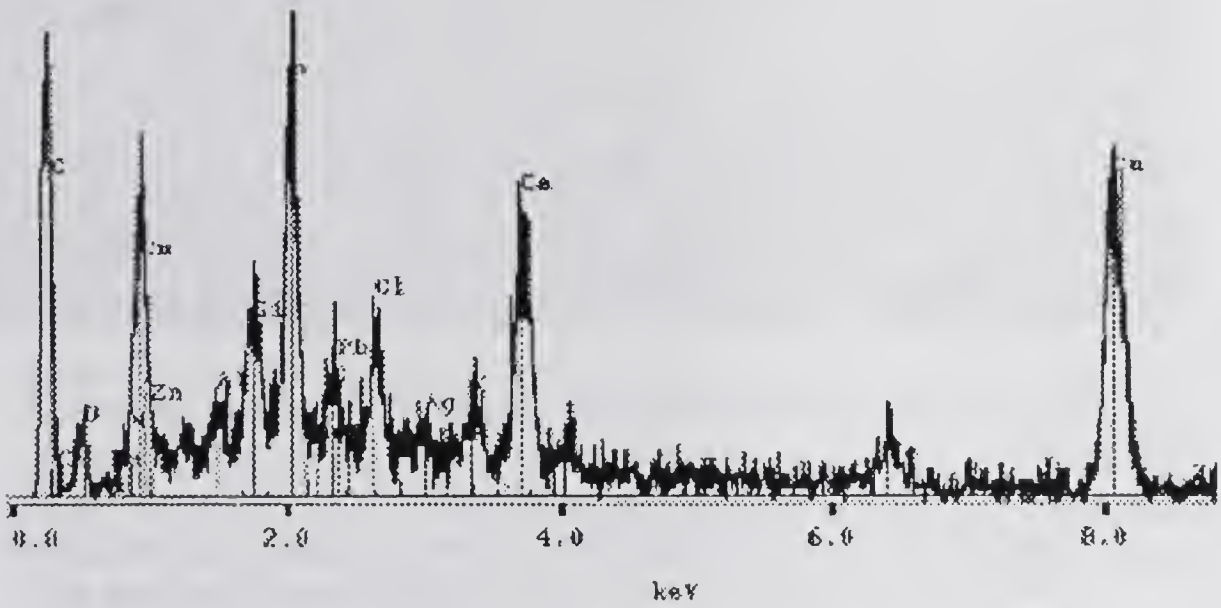
The equipment used is a JEOL, 6300FV field emission scanning electron microscope (SEM). Field emission is a non-destructive analysis method as opposed to the technique of x-ray diffraction. That is a technique very commonly used to analyze solid materials, but it is usually done with powders and is a destructive technique. The two functions of the SEM utilized here are imaging and elemental analysis.

Tom provided me with this elementary explanation of what happens within the subject coin. The x-rays are generated by so-called primary electrons that are focused on the sample by the electron microscope. These primary electrons are very fast moving and as a consequence, have high energy levels.

When a primary electron enters the sample several events can occur but we will pay attention to only two of them. The first event that can occur is that a very small amount of the energy of the primary electron can be transferred to a outer orbital electron in an atom. This causes the outer orbital electron to leave its orbit and it can then be used for imaging the sample.

The second event that can occur, and this is what enables the elemental

analysis, is that the primary electron can come so close to an atom that it transfers a relatively large portion of its energy to the atom. In this case an inner orbital electron must be ejected from its orbit in order to let the atom return to its low-energy equilibrium state. The ejection of the inner orbital electron creates a temporary hole in that orbital and a high energy outer electron falls down into it. As it falls it releases a specific level of energy which is defined by the energy difference between the two orbitals. This specific energy difference is what you see displayed on the spectrum. The greater the initial difference between the two orbital, the higher the energy of the released x-ray. *[The energy is on the horizontal axis of the following graph, and is expressed in units of kilo-electron-Volts. The atomic symbol for each element is printed next to its corresponding peak. Note that the symbol for copper (Cu) appears twice; some elements repeat at higher energy levels, but that part of the graph was removed to simplify the image. - editor]*

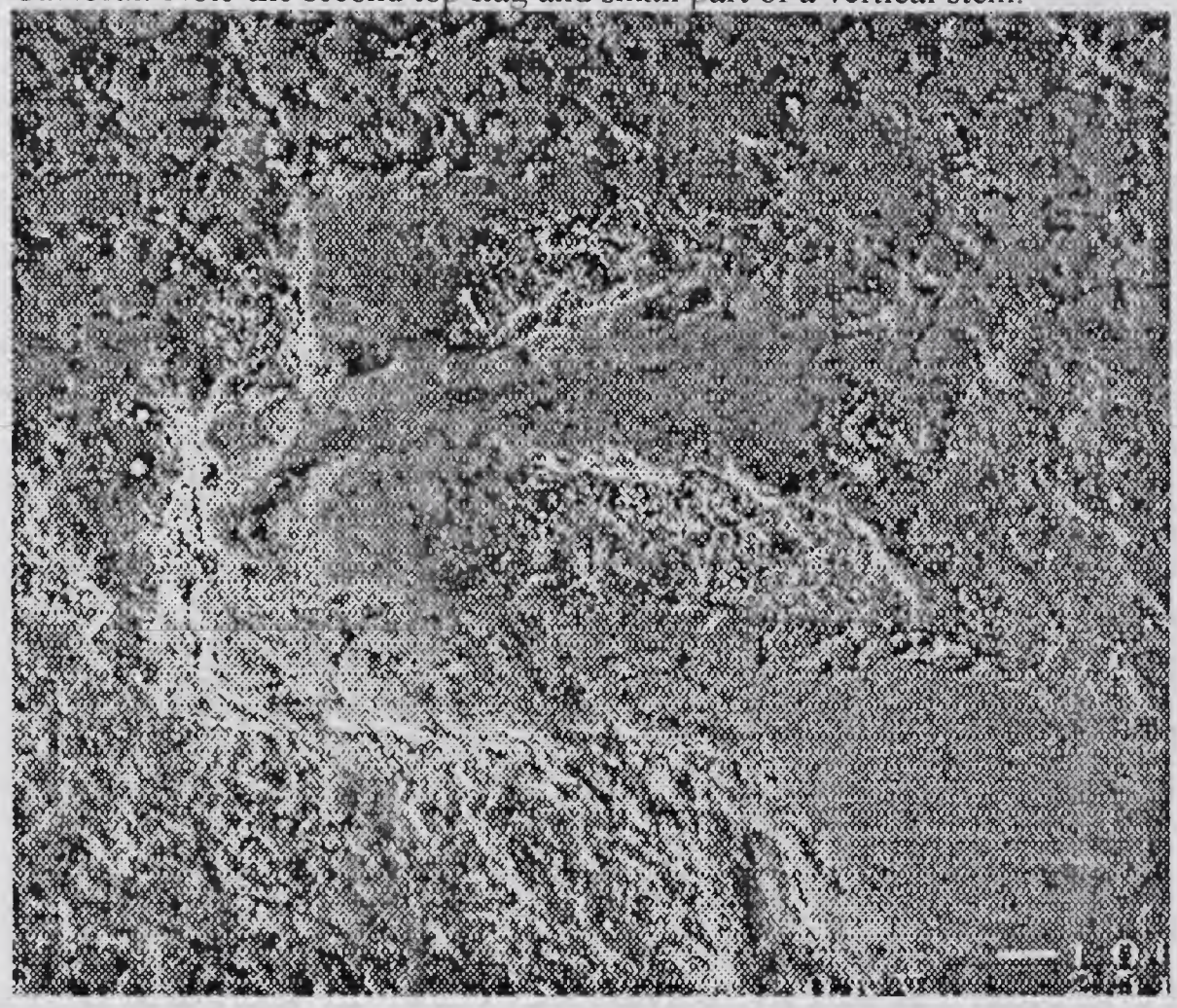


As you can probably imagine, because of the specific differences in the number of electrons and protons in each element, each element has a complex but characteristic x-ray energy signature and a sophisticated computer program can be designed that can help the operator decide which elements are present.

Actually it is more complex, there are up to 4 shells of orbiting electrons in each atom and the electrons can jump from shell to shell.

In addition to the above X-Ray analysis, an electron microscope also produces images. Here is the top half of the 5 digit on the piece from

Cambrai. Note the second top flag and small part of a vertical stem.



Now let's move on to the coins and their test results. The coins that were tested were:

1. Courland 1576 schilling. This coin is listed as billon and although it looks to be only copper it is definitely a billon coin. Composed of copper and silver (plus some carbon that probably is organic dirt).
2. Sweden 1592 1/2 Ore. This is listed in Hobson (44) as a silver coin but Eklund says that legal copper coins were not struck until 1624 and that in 1573 and 1591 the 2 ores were silver plated and issued as silver. Undoubtedly the dirtiest coin in the lot! Is made of copper but has lots of garbage on it like calcium, iron, chloride, sulfur, phosphorous, silicon, aluminum and carbon. There might be a tiny amount of silver buried in the spectrum, but I can't say that for certain.
3. Livonia, 1650 solidus, KM2-silver. #w470 - Tests silver and copper; ie billon. Some chloride and carbon grunge.
4. Thorn, 1666 solidus, KM 46 is silver. Calling this billon is stretching even that definition, but there is some silver amidst the sea of copper.
5. Brandenburg, 1701 6 Pfenning, Schon 6; brass (i.e. mostly copper

plus a little zinc).

6. Feiburg Im Briesgau, 1732 2 Kreuzer, KM 100-silver; brass, barely.
7. Wiener Neustad, 1475, silver; this was compared with a silver coin dated 1490 provided by Bob Weinstein. The test revealed copper, carbon, very minute trace of silver.
8. Cambrai, 1581. brass - analyzed six or seven locations on the coin and they all had copper, a little zinc, and lots of sulfur. The sulfur peak was almost as high as the main copper peak! I analyzed the worn areas, the depressed areas that had little evidence of wear, and they all showed a strong sulfur peak. As a control a modern brass slab was analyzed and it had zero sulfur. Because this coin has evidence of substantial corrosion on it, the sulfur could have been in an acidic (swamp or clay) soil and formed a compound with the copper over a few hundred years. A very small gouge was made on the back using a sharp stainless steel point. This allowed analyzation of the subsurface elemental composition of the coin and it was determined that no sulfur is present there, in the original metal.

Hard to find a conclusion. The coins are from completely different time periods, locations, and were acquired from three different dealers. No common denominators. My reasoning to a "conclusion" has been along the following lines.

For there have never to have been any silver on all of the coins does not seem valid if they are contemporary counterfeits and if they are not, what are they? Patterns, very unlikely. Or maybe modern counterfeits; but for the value of the coins, hardly worth the trouble. So I have to start with the premise that either they were silvered or the counterfeiters were able to pass copper coins, maybe, but again unlikely in all three cases. But if they were silvered to begin with, then why no silver now?

Since silver did show up on the billon coins, it is safe to rule out any possibility of faulty equipment or technique. Was the silver deliberately removed by some cleaning process? Again unlikely and why would anyone do that anyway?

So maybe the coins were silvered and because of the method of applying the silver it did not bond to the surface of the coin and wore or rubbed off easily. I would also assume that the amount of silver applied was as minute as possible. Now it is possible and maybe even probable that the same scenario does not apply to all three coins and there is no way to know for certain but I think that my hypothesis is the most reasonable.

Important Dates

May 4-7 61st Anniversary Convention of Central States Numismatie Society at the Minneapolis Convention Center

May 10 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - Robert Feiler on *Odd Denomination Notes and Scrip from the United States.*

Jun 14 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - Bob Weinstein on *Coinage of the Saka.*
Saka was the name by which the Seythians refer to themselves. These were a nomadic people who are first mentioned in history in the 8th Century BC as raiders and plunderers of Greeee, Persia, Egypt, and Assyria. They were held together by a eommon language and eulture that reached from Eastern Europe to the borders of China. Within numismaties perhaps the most eommonly known Seythian subgroup was the Parthians. Join Mr. Weinstein as he shares with members examples of the diverse coinage from these people (300 BC - 300 AD) and gives an update on the latest researeh in Indo-Seythian numismatics.

Jun 23-25 19th Annual Mid Ameriea Coin Exposition at the Rosemont O'Hare Expo Center. Admission is $3.

Jul 12 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - Kevin Dailey with *The Numismatic `Jeopardy' Game.*

Aug 9 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - Cliff Priest on *Chicagoland Stock Certificates.*

Show and Tell

1. **Mark Wieclaw** started the session with a U.S. commemmorative dollar, honoring the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. It was purchased out of a junk silver group due to its poor condition. How poor? It was no longer round, and it was so beat up that it was hard to identify it initially.

   A more serious piece was a porcelain medal from 1930 of Oberammergau honoring that year's Passion Play. Less than 200 were made.

   From the Roman empire era, he showed three barbarous denarii. The pictured emperors were Marcus Aurelius, Nerva, and Trajan, with the reverse of the latter showing that it had been plated; making that piece a fource barbarous.

   Concluding his presentation were pieces from the ancient middle-east. From Persia, a silver (billon) piece of Kamdescire VI, with a pretty good reverse of Herakles that looked coppery; and a silvery piece acquired at CICF. Last was a Parthian drachm of Vologases VI, with a facing portrait that still had a full nose; solid strike and negligible wear.

2. Before Hawaii became a U.S. Territory, it was a monarchy and then a republic. Effective January 1, 1905, the early paper money was no longer valid. Virtually all of the original gold certificates were redeemed, but the some of the designs are available on souvenir sheets. **Carl Wolf** showed three 1989 uniface souvenir notes made from the original plates from the American Bank Note Company

center vignette	$	show	quantity
Lealani Palace	5	FUN	5,000
sugar plantation	10	International Paper Money Show	5,000
sugar refinery	20	ANA Pittsburgh	3,000

   Although the central vignettes were of Hawaiian topics, the other vignettes appeared to be generic stock vignettes.

3. **Robert Weinstein** showed some acquisitions from CICF:

- A silver groschen from Cleve, a town in Germany near the Netherlands. It is of good silver, and the the date (1475) is rendered in Roman numerals.
- A half groschen in poor silver; looks as brass;
- from Molheim, dated 1483 in Roman numberals;
- a Pommeranian one shilling in silver, dated 1493; only a few coins bear the date 1493, and this is the commonest.

4. **Don Dool** showed medals relating to Argentina. They honored:
   - a telegraph company (Arevalo Mens) funded by French investors;
   - Juan Manuel de Rosas, a general under San Martin (struck in 1970, on the 126th aniversary of the death of San Martin, 23 January 1844);
   - inauguration, 24 October 1909, of a monument to honor San Martin (located in the French coastal town of Boulogne sur Mer, where San Martin lived in exile);
   - centennial of independence, 23 May 1810 - 1910, on a beautiful allegorical medal; and
   - a medal bearing the legend **Sala de Comercio 11 September 1854 -- 15 Mayo 1904 Buenos Aires**.

5. The motto *In God We Trust* was added to U.S. silver coins in 1866. Four pieces without that motto are known (one quarter dollar, one half dollar, and two dollars) and the two fractionals were recently recovered, after having been stolen from Willis DuPont years ago. Although these are at best patterns, **Bill Bierly** told us that Taxay and Breen consider them struck as a favor for Robert Bolton Davis who ran a pharmacy near the Philadelphia mint. Judd, in his book on patterns, list these as transitional; but these are more *regressional*.

   The true transitional pieces were the patterns struck in 1865 *with* the motto. Bill then showed us specimens of those pattern quarters and halves, each struck in silver and copper.

6. **Drew Michyeta** was next, with a four reale coin from Ecuador. This 1843-dated piece refers to Ecuador's constitution in the legend, and Drew made a case for considering this as an early constitutional commemorative coin.

7. In the late Byzantine Empire and Crusader Antioch, it was common for the bronze coins to be called in; demonetized; re-struck and then

issued. **Bob Leonard** showed two separate instances of this with two sets of coins.

The first set consisted of coins of the Byzantine emperor Alexis I, issued 1081-1092, with an image of Christ on one side and the other side bearing either a "cross on crescent" or a "Virgin and beaded border" motif. He then showed a beaded border piece with the cross-on-crescent undertype visible.

The second series was issued by Tancred, Prince of Antioch from 1104 to 1112.

- ☐ bust of St. Peter, and four-line inscription on reverse;
- ☐ bust of Tancred with a pointed beard and holding a sword, and a shorter inscription and cross on the reverse;
- ☐ an overstrike showing bust of Tancred and sword over St. Peter, with a jumble on the reverse;
- ☐ bust of Christ, and a cross on the reverse;
- ☐ standing figure of St. Peter, with D S F T on reverse;
- ☐ and a last piece, very jumbled, apparently first struck with a bust of St. Peter, then overstruck with a bust of Tancred, and finally overstruck with a standing figure of St. Peter, with D S F T on reverse. This coin shows the S T of the final overstrike, part of the pointed beard and sword of the second overstrike, and the cross held by St. Peter with part of his halo.

8. **Mike Metras** showed a group of Spanish Colonial coins and identified the characteristic mint mark on each:
   - ☐ Cuzco, Peru used the three letters CUZ with a small circle sumperimposed on the middle of the Z;
   - ☐ Lima, Peru used the letters L, I, M, and A superimposed on one piece, and the five letters L, I, M, A, and E superimposed on another piece.
   - ☐ Santiago, Chile used an S with a small O on top, on a piece dated 1876, and another piece dated 1880 but bearing an 1894 counterstamp for Guatemala.
   - ☐ Zacatecas, Mexico used Z followed by a superscripted S on an 1881 8 reales
   - ☐ Caracas, Venezuela, in 1819, used the full name CARACAS on a 2 reales issued by royalists.
   - ☐ Potosi used a wild monogram with the letters P, T, and S sumperimposed on each other.

9. **Reid Geisler** started off by showing one of the new Maryland quarters, then showed a group of U.S. error coins:
    - ☐ 1864 2¢, reverse rotated 180 degrees;
    - ☐ 1971 D Kennedy half dollar with a railroad rim;
    - ☐ 1999 P SBA dollar with a railroad rim. These two pieces showed reeding on half the width of the rim, and the other half of the rim width was oversized; this happens when the planchet is struck while it is not fully surrounded by the collar.
    - ☐ 2000 D Jefferson nickel, struck on a cent planchet. And close examination yielded parts of the design of an underlying Lincoln cent with only the leading 2 of the date visible. And he had **two** of these! Some goodnatured jokes were heard from the audience, but these were found in an original bag of nickels.

10. The last exhibitor for the evening was **Bob Feiler** with what appeared to be a thick token or medal which was made to appear from a distance similar to a U.S. ten dollar liberty type gold piece. The look alike actually was a Gold filled Locket with a hidden catch which contained a Swiss 17 jewel ladies watch which ran perfectly. It was estimated that it was made in the 1930s or 1940s.

    His other piece was a one peso Silver coin from Chile, with a hand painted landscape showing indigenous natives sitting around a hut, with Llamas, and dogs. The background featured a large mountain, and llamas. This U.S. quarter-sized piece appeared to have had the reverse planed or sanded smooth before the miniaturist painted the scene. The artist signed the work at the bottom center DAJUREAYD. Bob said that examination under a microscope shows minute brush strokes making it appear that only a single bristle was used to achieve the remarkable amount of detail shown in the scene.

Minutes of Board Meeting, April 26, 2000

The Board of Directors of the Chicago Coin Club was called to order by President Carl Wolf at 6:20 P.M. at the Hickory Pit Restaurant, 2801 S. Halsted. The following members were present: Steve Zitowsky, Robert Feiler, Mark Wieclaw, Paul Hybert and Michael Metras. Robert Leonard and William Burd were also present at the request of the President.

Following a discussion on printing the Club's Constitution, it was decided that a brief history of the Club should also be included and 150 copies printed. Carl Wolf volunteered to get printing prices and Paul Hybert took on the responsibility of updating the electronic version of the Constitution.

Carl Wolf announced that Channel 50 WPWR has contacted the Club. They're considering shooting a coin collecting episode for their program UP'N RUNNING and wanted to know if we have knowledgeable people who could be interviewed on this subject. Carl contacted the Associate Producer by telephone, volunteered our services and also explained the concerns members have with security, especially having their names and or faces appear on television. She thought it could be worked around and would get back to Carl.

It was announced that Robert Weinstein had begun film editing on the video project.

A long discussion was held on the subject of conducting an all day seminar with the 2001 Mid-American Coin Show sponsored by Krause Publications and held in conjunction with the International Collectibles Exposition, scheduled for June, 2001 at the Rosemont Convention Center. Bob Leonard spoke of his ideas and concepts. The resulting roundtable discussion showed no consensus favoring an all day seminar with in-depth talks held prior to the show or a series of general talks held the day(s) of the show. Bob Leonard was appointed to be the Club's point person on the project. He'll be contacting Krause Publications to get more information on their goals and plans.

Under the subject of general Club publicity, Paul Hybert received the support of everyone to post Club meeting notices on other reputable Web sites and mailing lists. The subject of having someone specifically in charge of writing publicity reports was discussed and several names were brought up. It was announced that Paul has a digital camera and intends to use it at upcoming

meetings.

Carl pointed out that when Chicago area television and radio stations have questions concerning coins or coin collecting, their only available resource are coin dealers from the telephone book. He was authorized to compose a letter volunteering the services and knowledge of the Club's members. Mark Wieclaw volunteered to get a list of stations in the metropolitan area.

A motion was unanimously supported to donate a copy of the Club's Postage Stamp Money article to the American Numismatic Association, the American Numismatic Society, the Chicago Historical Society, the National Postal Museum and David Sundman of Littleton Coin Company for providing invaluable information.

The last subjects discussed were potential subjects and speakers for the December banquet and the possibility of having the board meeting's agenda e-mailed to the Board in advance.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:10 P.M.

Respectfully Submitted,
Carl Wolf
President

Our 976th Meeting

Date:	May 10, 2000
Time:	7:00 PM
Location:	Bank One Plaza Building (formerly the First National Bank Building) 18th Floor, on Dearborn between Madison and Monroe. Enter the building at the South entrance of the Dearborn side, sign in at the security desk and take the elevator to the 18th floor.
Featured speaker:	Robert Feiler - *Odd Denomination Notes and Scrip from the United States* Join us as Bob talks about a full range of odd denomination items from a $3 bill to ...

Chatter Matter

All correspondence pertaining to Club matters should be addressed to the Secretary and mailed to:

CHICAGO COIN CLUB
P.O. Box 2301
CHICAGO, IL 60690

Visit Our Web Site

http://www.ece.iit.edu/~prh/coins/ccc.html

Contacting Your Editor

Paul Hybert
ECE Dept, IIT
3301 S. Dearborn
Chicago, IL 60616

prh@ece.iit.edu

1-312-567-3976

Club Officers

Carl Wolf	- President
Steven Zitowsky	- First Vice President
Robert Feiler	- Second Vice President
Directors:	Paul Hybert
	Mike Metras
	Jeff Rosinia
	Mark Wieclaw

Other positions held are:

Richard Hamilton	- Secretary Treasurer
Paul Hybert	- Chatter Editor
Phil Carrigan	- Archivist

Chicago

Coin

Club

Chatter

June, 2000

Chatter

Chicago Coin Club

Volume 46 No. 6 June 2000

Editor's Notes

This issues's Show and Tell article is illustrated! The printed Chatter contains only those grayscale images which print nicely, while the on-line Chatter contains color images with each image being a link to a larger-sized image. Although some colors are off (the Sacagawea dollar is really more golden in color), the images are sharp enough to see the lint and dust on some pieces. But the images of paper money did not turn out at all, mostly because I practiced on worn coins. (A proof silver medal had such mirror-like fields that the image in the camera's view finder included the small printing near the edge of the camera lens!)

The URL is http://www.ece.iit.edu/~prh/coins/chatter/Jun/ and the images are best viewed with a setup that supports true-color (also called 24-bit color, or 16-million possible colors). Next time, a small millimeter scale will be located diagonally in some corner of each image.

Paul Hybert, editor

Minutes of the 976th Meeting

The 976th meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was called on May 10, 2000, 7 PM, Bank One, 18th floor by president Carl Wolf. With the exception of typographical errors, minutes from the prior meeting were approved. The treasurer's report was read and approved. Guests for the evening were Sharon and Kevin Blocker from Oak Park, IL.

First VP Steve Zitowsky introduced our featured speaker for the evening, member Bob Feiler. Bob's topic was Odd Denomination Notes and Scrip. Bob displayed a whole range of odd denominations of U.S. paper money staring with low values and working to higher values. At the conclusion of his talk, Bob was presented with the ANA Educational Certificate award and the club Featured Speaker medal.

Exhibitors for the evening were as follows:

1. Bill Swoger - Old reference books on ducats, 1752 ducat
2. Mark Wieclaw - 1921 Mexican peso, owl coins, 1880 Morgan dollar
3. Don Dool - 1599 Naples bronze, 1681 heller, Baleric Islands coin
4. Carl Wolf - Souvenir sheet ABN Co Artisan Bank, NJ
5. Jeff Rosinia - Old coin holders and folders
6. Mike Metras - Sacagawea dollar 2000, ANA transportation token, Confederate note
7. Bob Feiler - Simulated 1909-S Lincoln cent, saving society bond coupon for $3 in gold coin

There was a second reading of membership for Satya Bhupatiraju, Michael Schmidt, and Russell F. Wajda and they were subsequently approved for membership. Also, there was a first reading of membership for Sharon and Kevin Blocker.

Under old business, minutes from the board of directors of April 26th were published in the May Chatter for members to review.

The metallic life membership cards are in and since Mark Wieclaw donated the costs, Carl presented the first card to Mark. Cards were then presented to the other life members present, Carl Wolf and Bill Burd.

Mark Wieclaw was also presented with the ANA Presidential Award lapel

pin following the original presentation to Mark at CICF by Kermit Wasmer.

Under new business, mention was made of Bob Leonard's artiele on primitive money in the May 8th issue of *Coin World* and Steve Feller's article on internment eamp curreney in the May issue of *The Numismatist*. Don Dool mentioned that he has been writing a series of monthly eolumns on eoins of conflict published in *World Coin News*.

Members said farewell to Mike Steffens for awhile as he is reloeating to Scottsdale, Arizona later this month. Meeting adjourned 8:51 PM.

Respeetfully Submitted,

Riehard Hamilton
Secretary-Treasurer

Speaker's Worl[l]d
Odd Denomination Notes and Scrip from the United States

Our featured speaker, member Bob Feiler, summarized his interest in this material as follows:

> *What I find interesting about obsolete currency and odd denominations notes and scrip is the vast assortment which is still available to the average collector on a budget. It is possible to make and build a collection with as many or as few notes as one would like. Odd denomination notes and scrip can be obtained from thousands of issuers with very fanciful and decorative designs and vignettes.*

His collection of odd denomination notes was started when he spotted, at a local coin show, a $3 bill that he just had to buy. The dealer then explained that a host of other unusual amounts could be found on bills and scrip, including a $4 bill. That encounter "set the hook" and kindled his interest in obsolete and odd denominations.

One of his first notes was an unissued $3 (remainder) note from the mid 1800s which featured a backwoods pioneer with his horse and dog. The man

is depicted bending down to drink from a stream. One of his favorite notes is the $2.50 Illinois and Michigan Canal fund note from the 1840s which has a cross eyed buffalo as the central vignette.

There are only a few referenees devoted to obsolete denomination bank notes and scrip. One is *Denominations* by Roger Durand, and the other is *Odd Bank Note and Scrip Denomination in American Monetary History* by John A. Muscalus. There are annual price lists by Hugh Schull in addition to the listings seattered throughout the referenees by Haxby and Criswell.

After displaying many colonial-era notes with apparently odd denominations, Bob and the audienee diseussed the exchange rates between the different colonies. Although the term dollar generally referred to the Spanish 8 reales pieee, the currency of most colonies was denominated in pounds, shillings, and pence. But the tricky part is that different colonies valued their shillings differently against the dollar. That helps us understand the existence of notes bearing sueh denominations as one-ninth dollar, two-ninths dollar, and one-sixth dollar. Some of the denominations of Pennsylvania notes shown were two shillings and six pence, 3 shillings, 6 shillings, and 14 shillings.

Along with warnings against counterfeiting, Bob pointed out some of the anti-counterfeiting measures taken in the colonial era. Sueh as a tobacco leaf reverse, fine pieces of miea embedded in the paper, and secret marks and mis-spellings.

Most of the odd denominations notes from the 19th eentury were issued by the many private and state-chartered banks, railroards, and insurance companies then in existenee. These are usually called broken-bank or wildcat notes.

The local serip issued in the 20th century provided the last examples of odd denominations in Bob's presentation. These notes typically have a low denomination, valued in either cents or fractions of cents. Issues from Moline, Illinois valued at one-eigth and five-eights cent were shown, along with issues from the First National Bank of Plaza, North Dakota valued at one-half, one and one-half, two, and four cents. Although mostly of a souvenir nature nowadays, the serip from the depression-era met an actual need, as did the one cent food stamp program refund piece dated 1969.

Our 977th Meeting

Date: June 14, 2000

Time: 7:00 PM

Location: Bank One Plaza Building (formerly the First National Bank Building) 18th Floor, on Dearborn between Madison and Monroe. Enter the building at the South entrance of the Dearborn side, sign in at the security desk and take the elevator to the 18th floor.

Featured speaker: Robert Weinstein - *The Coinage of the Sakas*

Saka was the name by which the Scythians refer to themselves. These were a nomadic people who are first mentioned in history in the 8th Century BC as raiders and plunders of Greece, Persia, Egypt and Assyria. They were held together by a common language and culture that reached from Eastern Europe to the borders of China. Within numismatics perhaps the most commonly known Scythian subgroup was the Parthians. Join Mr. Weinstein as he shares with members examples of the diverse coinage from these people (300 BC - 300 AD) and gives an update on the latest research in Indo-Scythian numismatics.

Birthday and Year Joined

July 4	Chester Poderski	
July 12	Flemming Lyngbeck Hansen	2000
July 13	Gerard Anaszewicz	1981
July 19	Terry L. Capps	1996
July 19	John R. Connolly	1997
July 19	Richard S. Hamilton	1986
July 20	Kermit W. Wasmer	1986
July 27	David Simpson	

Harry Flower

Albert Einstein once said: "God does not play dice." He referred to the order of nature and the quantum theory. In many respects, with a little imagination, a similar phrase could be applied to Harry Flower, Pharmacist, Numismatist, Gentleman and Friend. When Harry began to collect some new aspect of coins, the order of his approach increased in a quantum fashion as he pursued his acquisitions of the coins and of the historic information about them. Thus, he followed in the path of his life-long idol, Albert Einstein.

Harry Flower, 87, passed away on May 24 of a heart related condition, in Grand Junction, CO where he and his wife Bess have lived in a retirement village for the past three and one-half years after leaving a 20 year residency in Wheaton, IL. He is survived by Bess, a son, Mark (Kenda Vaughn), a daughter, Phyllis and three grandchildren.

Harry grew up in Lexington, KY and attended the School of Pharmacy at the University of Illinois, Chicago. He had his own pharmacy for 30 years, which he maintained until his partial retirement in the early 1990s, but continued to apply his pharmacy experience working part-time for several downtown pharmacies. Harry and Bess were longtime members of the West Suburban Congregation in Oak Park, IL.

Numismatically, Harry had one of the world's largest collections of coins and medals featuring Albert Einstein, including several pieces which were made specifically for him. He authored the definitive catalog on Einstein coins and medals and, in addition, had a large collection of ephemera devoted to the life and times of Einstein. Harry also authored the book *Tokens and Medals Issued by Israel Numismatic Society.*

A prayer book includes the line: "Lord, let me know mine end, and the number of my days that I may be certified how long I have to live." This was never a concern to Harry, who simply lived to the fullest every day of his life in pursuit of his interests.

Harry Flower joined the Chicago Coin Club in 1958 (No. 695) and remained an active member until leaving for Grand Junction. He was a founding member of the Hillside Coin Club and of the Israel Numismatic Society of Illinois, and was associated with the Oak Park and Morton Grove Coin Clubs. At the National level, Harry was a member of the American Israel

Numismatic Association and the American Numismatic Association. He authored a number of manuscripts for *The Shekel* (AINA) and *The Numismatist* (ANA) and other journals. Among the many awards received by Harry Flower over the years was his appointment as a Numismatic Ambassador by Krause Publications. So thorough was Harry's pursuit of his numismatic interests that it has been said that he needed three copies of every coin, one to show the obverse, one for the reverse, and one for the edge.

He began collecting in 1928. In addition to his interest in things related to Einstein, Harry generated a large collection of items manufactured from coins, including coin boxes, fobs, ash trays, spoons, etc.

A graveside service was held in the West Suburban Temple Section of Glen Oak-Oak Ridge cemetary in Hillside, IL on Tuesday, May 30.

Saul Needleman

Important Dates

Jun 14 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - Bob Weinstein on *The Coinage of the Sakas*.

Jun 23-25 19th Annual Mid America Coin Exposition at the Rosemont O'Hare Expo Center. Adults pay $5 for a two-day admission pass good Friday and Saturday, and children 12 and under pay $1. There is free admission on Sunday.

Jul 12 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - Kevin Dailey with *The Numismatic `Jeopardy' Game*.

Aug 9 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - Cliff Priest on *Chicagoland Stock Certificates*.

Show and Tell

1. **Bill Swoger** started this session with a 1752 gold ducat from Waldeck. The piece is not listed in Krause or Friedburg. He also showed a two-volume 17th century reference work on gold coinage, and told how he acquired them.

2. Next was **Mark Wieclaw** with a wide assortment of items:
   - ☐ Mexico 1921 50 Peso - the key date of the series with only 180,000 minted.
   - ☐ A silver drachm of Tareton, with an owl one side and Athena on the other side.

   - ☐ A bronze from Syracuse, with an Athena obverse and a reverse of Nike seated on a bull.

- ☐ British 1964 3 pence capped die error. This is viewed with suspicion because it shows many simultaneous errors and because many such specimens appeared on the market at the same time. They were allegedly struck by a mint employee.
- ☐ 1880/79 CC US Morgan dollar and a photo of the overdate taken through a microscope. Mark invited club members interested in having such photos taken of their coins to contact him.

3. **Don Dool** likes those early copper coins, and showed us:
   - ☐ Naples & Sicily, 1599, Cinquenta, Phillip III of Spain, 1598-1621. Eklund 356. The obverse shows the cross of Burgundy with flames in angles. while a cornucopia divides the date on the reverse.
   - ☐ Sachsen-Coburg, 1681, Heller, Albert II, 1680-1699. Grasser 394; Eklund 1223. The obverse bears a crowned A between crossed palm branches, while the reverse is rotated 45°.
   - ☐ Hildesheim, 1658, Muhlenzeichen (Mill tax token) (also listed in Mailliet as an emergency issue?) About 30 entries in Neumann. In Friedrich Freiherr von Schroetter's *Woeterbuch der Muenzkunde*, the meaning of *muhlenzeichen* (as translated by Chris Ehrhardt of New Zealand) is given as:
     "Tokens which had to be handed over at the mills in payment of the grain-milling tax. Occur in the 16th and 17th centuries in Minden, Dortmund, and above all from 1600 to the beginning of the 19th century in Hildesheim, where they were systematically organized, with a different metal for each sort of grain and a different shape for each quarter of the city, and the amount was indicated by the number of corn-grains marked on each."

   - ☐ Ibiiza (Spain-Balearic Islands), 1686, 12 Dinereos, Graded fair by Canadian dealer

- ☐ Tournai, 1709, 2 Sols, shown for comparison of grading to above, graded fine by European dealer

4. Continuing his theme of of Souvenir Sheets bearing replicas printed from the original plates, **Carl Wolf** showed a $10 note from the Artisan Bank of Trenton, NJ (1857-1858). The vignettes on their notes refer to craftsmen such as the mechanic and shipbuilder on this note originally printed by Danforth, Wright & Company, one of the firms that eventually merged to form the American Bank Note Company. The ABNC printed this replica on a larger intaglio printed sheet that served as a souvenir receipt for a $10 contribution to the American Numismatic Association's building fund of 1981.

   Carl next showed sovenir rounds from a banquet sponsored by Tudor Investment Group in 1982. The main design elements were a tuxedo-wearing bull and bear, with the phrases *Cogito Ergo Sum* (I think, therefore I am), and *Memento Mori* (Remember your mortality). The lead trial strikes appear below.

5. Long-time area residents took a trip down memory lane with **Jeff Rosinia** as he showed the coin holders issued by various banks and Savings and Loans in the 1950s and 1960s. Somewhat reminiscent of the Whitman "penny boards," these were promotional items used to encourage people to save the minimal amount to open an account. They were issued in dime versions and quarter versions to reach the $3 or $5 filled value (and one from the Northern Trust Bank would hold folded dollar bills to reach a larger amount!). Holders were from Exchange National Bank, Evanston Trust, Cook County Federal Savings, Harris Bank, Northern Trust,

Gateway National Bank, First Federal Savings, Admiral Savings, Bell Savings, and Home Federal Savings. How many of those names do **you** remember?

Jeff also showed some of the state quarter coin holders that are currently available.

6. **Mike Metras** showed two pocket pieces and some Confederate Notes.
   - ☐ Sacagawea dollar showing some loss of luster.

   - ☐ ANA transportation token form the 1999 convention in Rosemont. Mike will show us these pieces in the future so we can see how they wear down.
   - ☐ 100 dollar note from Richmond, payable 6 months after peace. It bears a postal marking from Jackson, Mississippi and interest-paid stampings from January of 1863, 1864, and 1865.
   - ☐ 20 dollar note from Richmond, payable 2 years after peace.

7. The last exhibitor was **Bob Feiler** with an oversize Avon lip gloss container as an oversized 1909-S VDB Lincoln cent. He also had a $4 (unusual denomination) note from the Equitable Savings Society (date 1900), and a February 1st 1929 $3 bond coupon note from the Pioneer Trust and Savings Bank. The wording on the coupon is unusual: "Lawrence L. Veit, a bachelor and Regina Hans Wolins and Leo Wolins, her husband promise to pay to the bearer" $3.00 in Gold Coin.

Chatter Matter

All correspondence pertaining to Club matters should be addressed to the Secretary and mailed to:

CHICAGO COIN CLUB
P.O. Box 2301
CHICAGO, IL 60690

Visit Our Web Site

http://www.ece.iit.edu/~prh/coins/ccc.html

Contacting Your Editor

Paul Hybert
ECE Dept, IIT
3301 S. Dearborn
Chicago, IL 60616

prh@ece.iit.edu

1-312-567-3976

Club Officers

Carl Wolf	- President
Steven Zitowsky	- First Vice President
Robert Feiler	- Second Vice President
Directors:	Paul Hybert
	Mike Metras
	Jeff Rosinia
	Mark Wieclaw

Other positions held are:

Richard Hamilton	- Secretary Treasurer
Paul Hybert	- Chatter Editor
Phil Carrigan	- Archivist

Chicago

Coin

Club

Chatter

July, 2000

Chatter

Chicago Coin Club

Volume 46 No. 7 July 2000

Editor's Notes

This issue is early (and small) because I am leaving soon on a vacation, and the next issue will be a little late (and larger) because my vacation will be long. Look for that issue just before the August meeting, another meeting which I will miss because of ANA in Philadelphia. Will any other local member also attend ANA? Would you like to submit a trip report?

Paul Hybert

Minutes of the 977th Meeting

The 977th meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was called to order by president Carl Wolf on June 14th, 20007 PM, Bank One, 18th floor Bank One Plaza Chicago, IL. Minutes from the May meeting were approved and the treasurer's report was read and approved. Guests for the evening were Kevin Dailey and M. Michael Williams.

First VP Steve Zitowsky introduced member Bob Weinstein who spoke on the coinage of the Sakas. Bob received the featured speaker medal and the ANA Educational Certificate at the end of his presentation.

Steve also informed members that Kevin Dailey will host a progarm of *Coin Jeopardy* next month in July. Currently, there is no featured speaker scheduled for August while in September Clifford Priest of Elgin, IL will speak on Chicagoland stock certificates.

Exhibitors for the evening were as follows:

1. Robert Leonard - Venetian ducat and imitations;
2. Carl Wolf - 1895 Russian Bond, new dollar coin *Thank You* note,

Beistle Corp. bronze medal, and books on trade beads;
3. Mark Wieclaw - Items made from coins in memory of Harry Flower, ancient coins, gold eagles of year 2000;
4. Donald H. Dool - various European coins and tax warrant;
5. Robert Weinstein - ancient coins and barbarous imitations.

The first order of old business was to observe a moment of silence for long time member Harry Flower who passed away recently. Mark Wieclaw read a card from Brenda Bishop, ANA Convention Coordinator, acknowledging past work of the Chicago Coin Club at prior ANA convention and looking forward to this year's convention in Philadelphia.

For new business, Don Dool has been appointed publicity chairman. Also, Carl read a letter and showed photos from Chuck Menard showing a coffee table exhibiting all of his CCC memorabilia and medals.

Meeting adjourned 9:10 PM.

Respectfully Submitted,

Richard Hamilton
Secretary-Treasurer

Show and Tell

1. **Bob Leonard** started us off with some gold coins from Venice and the Levantine states. After using an atlas to show the locations of the four mints which produced the coins to be shown, Bob showed the original piece and then three imitations of it:
   - ☐ a Venetian ducat of doge Andrea Dandalo. 1343-1354:

   - ☐ (attributed to Chios) with "omega-like" character in inscription;

   - ☐ (attributed to Achaea, probably elsewhere) with "K" replacing "R" in inscription and on reverse, struck in pale gold; and

- large flan type with secret mark of 4 pellets to left of banner at obverse top, usually with "Z" for "N" in inscription (this one doesn't have that, but shares another unusual feature; the deliberate misspelling of VENETI with two "T"s, with two pellets above the first T and three pellets about the second T). This type of imitation is probably from the mainland of Anatolia, and is attributed to the Ephesus (Theologos) mint of the Turkish bayliks of Aydin.

2. **Carl Wolf** brought in a wide range of material:
   - A business thank you note with the new dollar coin inside.
   - 100th anniversary medal (1900-2000) of The Beistle Company, a supplier of party goods and decorations. The antiqued bronze medal has a diameter of 3 in., a thickness of 3/8 in., weighs 8.5 oz, and was produced by the Medallic Art Company.
   - Framed Russian Imperial 30-year Bond of 1895 with 10 out of 120 original coupons still attached. It was issued under Nicholas II Romanov (1894-1917), the last Czar of Russia. This 5000 rubles bond, along with others, was issued to raise funds to pay for the building of infrastructure throughout the empire; the largest project being the 4,000-mile long Trans-Siberian Railroad (1891-1916). World War I started in August 1914 and within a short time Russia lost territory and suffered massive casualties. Czar Nicolas was deposed in February 1917 during the Second Russian Revolution. Then in July 1918, he and the Imperial family were executed. At about that time these bonds became worthless to everyone but collectors.
   - Four books on trade beads by John and Ruth Picard, containing excellent color photographs. Carl pointed out the Russian blues and how they might start showing up in the Russian Exhibits

coming to this country, because they were heavily used by the Russian American Fur Company in Alaska. These faceted beads needed to be ground and polished and therefore had to be produced by a country with water power, Bohemia.

3. **Mark Wieclaw** started with a group of items made out of or with coins: a bowl with a Maria Theresa Thaler, a bowl with an 1896 Peruvian 1 sol, and a small spoon with a 1943 U.S. dime on the handle tip. Next were some one ounce U.S. Eagles (current $50 gold bullion pieces); one was slabbed MS70 by ICG, but its pits and nicks made it appear much worse than some raw specimens brought for comparison. Which brought us to the main event - ancients:
   - ☐ an AE3 bronze of Flavius Victor, 387-388;
   - ☐ an AE3 bronze of Johannes, 423-425 (western empire); and
   - ☐ an Artuqqid bronze, bearing design elements taken from Roman coins. The obverse has the zodiac-inspired Gemini, while the reverse shows a virgin (zodiac Virgo) crowning the emperor as typically found on Byzantine coins.

4. Medieval European copper pieces was the starting theme for **Don Dool** who showed:
   - ☐ 1546, Liege, liard
   - ☐ 1547, Brabant, Courte, DeMey 452, Neumann II 12969, of Carlos V.
   - ☐ 1591, Pomerania-Stettin, Scherf, Eklund 1063, Hildisch 22
   - ☐ 1569, Herzogthum (Duchy) of Steiermark, Neumann I 1225, medal turn; this is a jeton.
   - ☐ Tax warrant, dated 27 May, 1872, for a lot in Galesburg (Don's hometown), located in Knox County. Knoxville is listed

as the county seat, but that would be changed to Galesburg when the CB&Q railroad would go through Galesburg instead of Knoxville.

5. **Bob Weinstein** concluded the program with his continuing fascination with barbarous imitations. This evening was special in that Bob showed an original piece corresponding to each imitation:
   - ☐ Helena postumus issue, by her son Constantine, with the minimisii barbarous imitation being only 7mm in diameter;
   - ☐ Urbs Roma commemorative showing Romulus and Remus being suckled by a she-wolf, but the wolf faces the wrong way on the barbarous copy from England;
   - ☐ Constantinople commemorative with a reverse showing Victory advancing at the prow of a ship, along with two copies - good legends on the 12mm piece but mostly gibberish legend on the 9mm piece; and
   - ☐ centeniolus of Constantius Gallus, with the copy from eastern Europe showing a bad legend. It was also pointed out the the copy used the much rarer reverse of the "emperor holding two standards", rather than the more common "spearing fallen horseman" reverse.

Birthday and Year Joined

August 1 Reid J. Geisler
August 2 William Swoger
August 11 Clifford Mishler
August 15 Steven R. Rodin
August 19 Carl F. Wolf
August 20 Melvyn Frear
August 26 Tom DeLorey
August 26 Donald H. Doswell
August 29 James M. Rondinelli
August 31 Clarence R. Wills

Our 978th Meeting

Date:	July 12, 2000
Time:	7:00 PM
Location:	Bank One Plaza Building (formerly the First National Bank Building) 18th Floor, on Dearborn between Madison and Monroe. Enter the building at the South entrance of the Dearborn side, sign in at the security desk and take the elevator to the 18th floor.
Featured Program:	Kevin Dailey - *The Numismatic `Jeopardy' Game*

Similar to the television show, and similar to the *World Series of Numismatics* at the ANA annual convention, this evening should entertain as well as educate you (unless, of course, you know everything already). Teams will be formed at the meeting.

Important Dates

Jul	12	CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - Kevin Dailey with *The Numismatic `Jeopardy' Game*.
Aug	9	CCC Meeting - no Featured Speaker yet
Aug	9-13	ANA convention in Philadelphia - at least 5 local members going
Sep	13	CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - Cliff Priest on *Chicagoland Stock Certificates*.

Chatter Matter

All correspondence pertaining to Club matters should be addressed to the Secretary and mailed to:

CHICAGO COIN CLUB
P.O. Box 2301
CHICAGO, IL 60690

Visit Our Web Site

http://www.ece.iit.edu/~prh/coins/ccc.html

Contacting Your Editor

Paul Hybert
ECE Dept, IIT
3301 S. Dearborn
Chicago, IL 60616

prh@ece.iit.edu

1-312-567-3976

Club Officers

Carl Wolf	- President
Steven Zitowsky	- First Vice President
Robert Feiler	- Second Vice President
Directors:	Paul Hybert Mike Metras Jeff Rosinia Mark Wieclaw

Other positions held are:

Richard Hamilton	- Secretary Treasurer
Paul Hybert	- Chatter Editor
Phil Carrigan	- Archivist

Chicago

Coin

Club

Chatter

August, 2000

Chatter

Chicago Coin Club

Volume 46 No. 8 August 2000

Editor's Notes

This issue is late and small because there are only ten days from when I returned from my July vacation and when I leave for ANA Anniversary Convention in Philadelphia. Please be warned: I will ask all local club members who I see there, to submit their impressions of the meetings and lectures they attended, along with any interesting tales from their trips.

Paul Hybert, editor

Minutes of the 978th Meeting

The 978th meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was called to order at 7:05 PM on July 12 by president Carl Wolf. Minutes from prior meeting were corrected to state that there was a second reading for Sharon and Kevin Blocker and they then became members at the June meeting. There was a second reading for M. Michael Williams and he became a member at the July meeting. Guest and featured speaker for the evening was Kevin Dailey.

Kevin Dailey hosted an evening of Numismatic Jeopardy. Club members were divided into four teams of four each and competed in such categories as British coins, denominations, and "Begin L". In the end, team #1, comprised of Denise Kitchen, Don Dool, Joe Tomasko, and Richard Hamilton, emerged victorious with 410 points. Team #3 was a close second with 390 points followed by teams 4 and 2. The members of the winning team were each presented a token of Saint Eligius, the patron saint of coin collecting.

Exhibitors for the evening were as follows:

1. Mike Metras - popout Kennedy half dollar and eBay auction results

2. Mark Wieclaw - painted coins, Roman coins
3. Carl Wolf - Chicago Livestock Exchange membership certificate
4. Don Dool - U.S. large cents
5. Bill Bierly - Confederate cent restrike
6. Sharon Blocker - (2) $10 star notes with consecutive numbers, Hobo nickels
7. Bill Burd - gold medal of 1747 by B. M. Holzhey
8. Jeff Rosinia - year 2000 proof set, 1942 proof set, book of interesting facts, blank check from First Chicago Bank with revenue stamp
9. Reid Geisler - elongated 1904 cent from the 1933 Century of Progress, South Carolina quarter, Sacagawea dollar varieties.

Under old business, the recent Mid-America Coin and Collectibles Show was mentioned with several criticisms.

For new business, Don Dool spoke about the Veteran Coin & Stamp Club by Phoenix AZ; Jeff Rosinia will look into what the design will be for the Illinois state quarter; and Mark Wieclaw solicited opinions on legality of owning 1937 Philipine coin dies.

Meeting adjourned at 8:58 PM.

Respectfully Submitted,

Richard Hamilton
Secretary-Treasurer

Show and Tell

by Saul Needleman

1. **Mike Metras** reported on an error involving the Sacagawea golden dollar, in which the dollar design was muled with a quarter design. Three examples have been reported and one was recently sold on Ebay for $41,345. A second error piece was reported by another member (see Blocker below), this an 'off-metal' error involving striking the dollar design on quarter planchets. Apparently as many as 10,000 (?) examples have been reported. Mike was not able to show either coin as part of his exhibit. A second part of his exhibit was a Kennedy half dollar pop-out.
2. **Mark Wieclaw** showed several ancient coius which depict the clasped hands design on the reverse. The first was a silver denarius of Claudius Albinus who was born in Africa and had a relatively short reign. This was followed by an antoninianus of Pupienis and a Roman Republic denarius showing a bust of Adis? The final example was a Parthian coin of Mithradates I. Separately, Mark showed a denarius on which two lions draw a biga instead of the horses generally displayed on such coins.
3. In another example of his growing collection of his self-framed numismatic items, **Carl Wolf** showed a certificate of membership in the Chicago Livestock Exchange together with four early picture post cards having scenes of the Chicago Stockyards. The CLE was founded in 1884 and the early membership certificates were of parchment. The Exchange later forced all brokers dealing with live stock to be members of the Exchange. The Chicago Stock Eaxchane owned the Union Stock Yards and the brokers were the go-betweens between the Exchange and the meat packers. At one time as many as 1000 railroad cars of animals arrived at the yards each day.
4. **Don Dool** showed several large US cents he had purchased several yeaars ago. The first was an 1806 bought in 1971 for $65. Next was an 1804 with an HS (or SH) countertamp bought in 1985 for $149. An 1807/6 was bought for $34.50, a 1797 for $19.75 and a 1798/7 (VG) for $19. A 1791 at $450 was returned to the dealer.
5. **Bill Bierly** discussed the Confederate cent of 1861. The obverse was engraved by Robert Lovitt. John Haseltine had heard that a bartender had an 1861 Confederate coin and later claimed he had bought the coin from the bartender and had spent it inadvertently. Haseltine went

to Lovitt and asked him to make a die for these cents and 12 pieces were produced in copper-nickel. Hazeltine bought the dies and made seven copies in gold, 12 in silver and 55 in copper. Years later, a second re-srike was made: 5000 in gold, 20,000 in bronze, 50 in nickel-silver and several in aluminum and in red fiber. The dies were eventually cancelled with an X and the dies were donated to the Smithsonian. Bill's proof cent was stolen from him but he was able to purchase the coin again from a dealer who had acquired it.

6. **Sharon Blocker** showed two $10 star notes with consecutive serial numbers. She also showed a `hobo' nickel engraved with a train in place of the usual face. She reported the Sacagawea strikes on quarter plancherts (see Metras above).
7. **Bill Burd** exhibited a gold medal created by Dutch Medalist Martinus Holzhey for presentation to William IV in 1747 to commemorate his being named Stadholder of the Netherlands. In 1816 King William I, grandson to William IV, placed that medal in the newly formed Medals Cabinet at the Museum in Leiden. In 1914 that medal along with others were stolen and presumed melted for the gold. The medal that was stolen weighed 164 grams according to an inventory in 1759. However the weights mentioned there were not very precise. In 1964 G. van der Meer, curator at the Leiden Museum, wrote an article about Holzhey and this medal. In recent correspondence with Ms. van der Meer, Bill was informed Holzhey listed this medal for sale in a 1755 catalog of his works. It was offered for 400 guilders. She further stated that she has never seen or heard of a gold example of this medal before, and there could not have been many collectors rich enough to buy such a large gold medal. Bill's medal is 67.2 mm diameter, 2.7 mm thick, 166.8 grams (5.36 troy ounces), 23.5 carat gold (specific gravity test).
8. The next presenter was **Jeff Rosinia** who displayed a year 2000 proof set made up of the Sacagawea dollar and the next five `State' quarters, available from the Treasury department at $20. He also showed a 1942 assembled proof set in which he included a proof nickel and a regular nickel for that year. The final part of his presentation was a small book titled *It's time You Know*, published in 1944. The purpose of the book appears to have been to serve as a source of information for soldiers on weapons, planes, and coins. Jeff purchased this for 15 cents.
9. The final presenter was **Reid Geisler** who showed several elongated pennies of world's fairs. The first was of the St. Louis fair of 1904 which was rolled on a 1904 Indian Head cent. The piece showed one of the buildings of the fair. A second piece was of the China pavillion

at the 1933 fair in Chicago (CPIE 12). In an evening filled with reports on error coins in the new US series, Reid showed a South Carolina quarter on which the reverse nickel coating was absent. He also showed a delaminated Roosevelt dime without the portrait of Roosevelt. The final part of his exhibit included a Type I (plain) and a Type II (upset rim) Sacagawea planchet and a new quarter planchet.

Birthday and Year Joined

September	1	Fred K. White	1991
September	2	John Wilson	1984
September	7	James M. McMenamin	1975
September	18	Michael M. Dolnick	1952
September	18	Gregory Gajda	1999
September	19	Russell F. Wajda	2000
September	21	Kerry K. Wetterstrom	1999
September	24	Michael A. Pesha	1979
September	25	Saul Needleman	1992
September	26	Dennis P. Ciechna	1999
September	27	Edward Stevens	1996
September	29	Gordon R. Donnell	1999
September	29	Thomas Kulasik	1996

Speaker's Wor[l]d
The Coinage of the Sakas

by Robert Weinstein
(Presented at the June 14 meeting.)

The term Saka is used to denote the Scythic peoples dwelling on the steppe from the Caspian Sea east to the borders of China.These people were nomads and were famous in antiquity for their horsemanship and fearlessness in battle. The Sakas of Central Asia and the Scythians of the Black Sea region are descended from an earlier culture which dwelt in the Altai. The Sakas and Scythians spoke Iranian languages which were related to those of the Persians, Medes, Bactrians, and Sogdians.

The Scythians first enter history in the 8th century B.C.E. . Their home was the area North of the Black Sea.From there they would traverse the passes of the Caucasus Mountains to raid the rich kingdoms of Mesopotamia and Anatolia. They are mentioned several times in the bible.The records of the Assyrian and Persian Kingdoms mention them frequently.According to Herodotus the Persians used the word Saka for all Scythian nomads.This is because that is what they called themselves and the name translates directly into the Persian language which was related to the language of the Sakas.The Black Sea Scythians called themselves Saka in the 7th century B.C.E. but, by the time Herodotus wrote his history they seem not to use this name for themselves. The name Scythian is the Latinised version of Skythian which is what they were called by the Greeks. One of their kings, a man named Partatua, asked for the Assyrian King Asarhaddon's daughter in marriage. This dynastic alliance benifitted the crumbling Assyrian Empire on several occasions most notably when the Scythian King Madys, the son of Partatua, came to the aid of the the Assyrian capital of Nineveh which was besieged by the Medes. Madys may have been the nephew of the Assyrian King Assurbanipal. Herodotus tells us that after the destruction of the Medes at Nineveh the Scythians controlled the near east for 28 years. Their capital was at Sakic. Their raids reached as far as Egypt. Their power was finally broken by a resurgence of Median power. According to Herodotus this was accomplished by inviting their leaders to a feast and making them so drunk that they passed out. The Median King Cyaraxes then had them all murdered. After the loss of their leaders the Scythians abandoned Asia and retreated across the Caucasus mountains back to the Crimean Penninsula where they remained.

The Scythian Kings struck an extensive series of coins. All are scarce. Most of the kings named on the coins are unknown to history. King Ateas is an exception. He is well documented in the historical record. Unfortunatly his coins are very rare. Ateas took to the field of battle against Philip II of Macedon at the age of 90. Ateas lost the battle and was killed but Philip learned what the Persians had learned on an earlier occasion, the Scythians were not easily conquered. Philip was eventually forced to withdraw.

The Dahae

The Dahae were a confederation of Saka tribes who dwelt between the Caspian Sea and the Oxus river. The Dahae are listed in the great army of the Persian King Xerxes. They later appear as allies of Alexander the Great. The Dahae issued coinage from about 330 B.C.E. to 1 B.C.E. . Most of this coinage is scarce with only the later issues appearing on the market with any frequency. The first coins are anepigraphic copies of Macedonian types. Later copies of Seleucid coinage appear bearing the names of kings and the title of King of the Sakas or King of the Dahae in Aramaic script.These were struck between 250-130 B.C.E. . The final coins of the Dahae were struck from 130 B.C.E. until about 1 B.C.E. . These coins bear Greek legends with the tribal name Kodoy (KwDoU), which is considered to be the same as the earlier Aramaic Gavasa, on the obverse. The reverse bears the legend Atara Saka (ARDHQROU SAKAROU). This type was struck for more than 100 yrs. with the Greek legends becoming corrupt in the successive issues. The style shows considerable degradation as well.

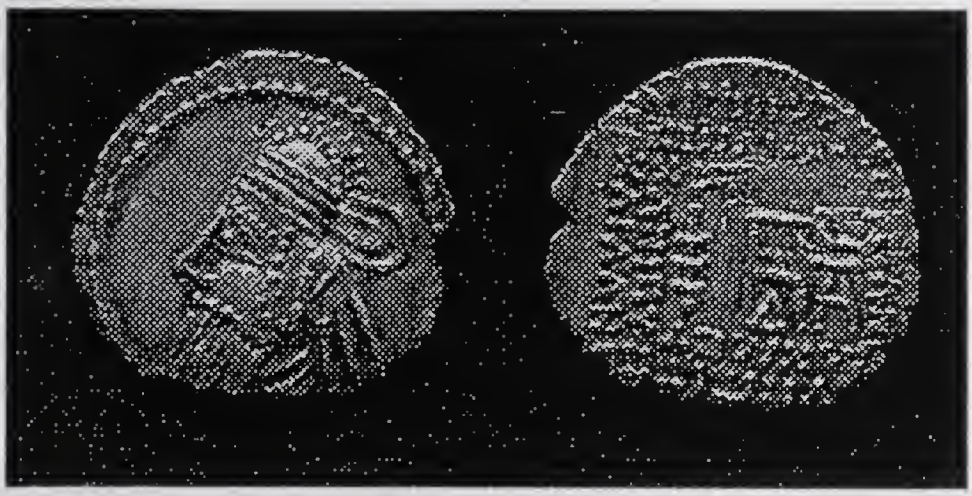
The Parthians

In the 3rd century B.C.E. the Parni, a tribe of the Dahae confederation, occupied the old Achaemenid satrapy of Parthia. This territory passed to the Seleucid Empire after the death of Alexander the Great. The Parni King Arsakes declared himself independent in 248 B.C.E. and thus was born one of the greatest empires of the ancient world. Arsakes established his capital at Nisa and struck coinage in his name at this city. Arsakes II was forced to submit to Seleucid authority in 209 B.C.E. after the eastern campaign of Antiochus III. After the disasterous military defeat by the Romans, the Seleucid power weakened and the Parthians were independent again. Under Mithradites II the Parthians conquered most of the Seleucid empire. Parthia remained a major world power until 228 C.E. . Most of our current knowledge of the Parthians comes from Greek and Roman historians. There is underway a project to translate Parthian royal documents written in Akkadian, the traditional language of state in the ancient middle east. This

should give us more insight into this great empire about which little of the inner workings are known. For nearly 500 yrs. a handful of nomads held together a very large empire with a diverse population. They rarely interacted with their subjects. The nobility was in a state of near constant civil war. There were often 2 or more persons claiming to be king. Eventually they were overthrown by a Persian dynasty in 228 C.E.

All of the early coinage bears the name of Arsakes. The portraits at this time are quite good so that is an aid identifying the coins. The titles on the early coins also differ from king to king. The die engravers were Greeks and the coinage bears Greek legends. Later as the Greek population dwindled and die cutting was taken over by Parthians, the style becomes more abstract and the legends, having been copied from old coins by men who could not read Greek, become corrupt. The late Parthian coinage bears the name of the king in Aramaic script in the Parthian language. Many Parthian coins are dated. Tetradrachms often have both the year and month of manufacture. Below are some Parthian coins.

Vologases III 105-147 C.E.
AR Drachm



Vologases IV 147-191 C.E.
AR Drachm

The Sakas in India

Sometime around 130 B.C.E. another nomadic people known as the Yueh Chi were driven out of Kansu in China by a Turkish tribe called the Wu Sun. This movement set in motion the various steppe nomads displacing them into other lands. The Sacaraucae confederation was pushed West of the Jaxartes river into Sogdiana and Bactria. According to Chinese annals part of the Sacaraucae went South into Khotan. It is probable that Khotan had already long been occupied by Sakas. Much of our information about the Saka kingdoms in India comes from their coins. The chronology and genealogy have long been in debate and this continues today. The work of R.C. Senior and others is challenging the old ideas of who were Greek Kings and who were Sakas. The Senior collection of Indo-Scythian coinage numbered more than 3000 pieces. Many of the coins are unique. This collection now resides in the Ashmolean Museum. A catalog of the collection is in production. Among the enlightening coins in this collection is a coin of the king Artemidoros which proclaims him as the son of the Saka Maues. Artemidoros has traditionally been listed as a Greek king.

The Sakas established several kingdoms in India. One of the first was the kingdom founded by Vonones in what is today parts of Afghanistan and Northern Pakistan. Vonones associated his brother, Spalahores, as Viceroy and struck coins bearing both of their names. Spalagadames followed his father Spalahores as Viceroy on the latters death. Later Vonones associated his other brother Spalarises as heir apparent. Spalarises ascended the throne on Vonones death.

Shortly after the founding of Vonones' kingdom, another Saka, named Maues,

founded a kingdom to the south of Vonones. Maues successor, Azes the Great, absorbed the neighboring kingdom ruled by Spalarises. There was a brief joint coinage bearing the names of both Azes and Spalarises and then Azes became sole ruler. Azes ascended the throne in 58 B.C.E. and ruled for many years. His successor was Azilises. There is a series of joint Azes/Azilises coinage which preceeds the coinage in Azilises name alone. Traditionally the successor to Azilises has been considered to be another king named Azes but, this view has lately been challenged by R.C. Senior who believes that all of the coinage in the name of Azes was struck by one king by that name. The silver coinage in the name of Azes occurs in two main types. The first attributed to Azes I depicts the king on horseback with spear. The second attributed to Azes II depicts the king on horseback holding a whip.

Azes on horseback with whip
AR Tetradrachm

AR Tetradrachm of Azilises
O: king on horseback with spear R: City goddess L., Kharosthi legend

Most of the coins of those who came after Azilises are all quite scarce and rarely offered for sale. The exception are the coins previously classified as posthumous coinage in the name of Azes. These coins usually have corrupt Greek legends and poor style. The later ones are very debased billon. The Kharosthi legends remain readable and name Azes as king. In ONS newsletter #156 R.C. Senior proposes that these coins were stuck by the early Apracharajas and demonstrates how the series leads to the coinage bearing the names of the later Apracharajas. The first Apracharaja, Vijayamitra, probably ruled from 20 B.C.E. to 19/20 C.E. . This very long reign of Vijayamitra accounts for the large number of coins of this type which have been found.

The Sacaraucae and Indo-Parthians

The Sacaraucae in eastern Iran came under the influence of the Parthians around 80 B.C.E. when Sinatruces, a member of the Parthian royal family, sought asylum among them. With the help of the Sakas Sinatruces obtained the Parthian throne and the Sacaraucae became Parthian vassals. Their earliest coinage imitates contemporary Parthian coinage. These coins do not bear a rulers name. The first ruler to put his name on his coinage was Tanlis. He issued coins bearing both his name and the name Lady Raggodeme. It was long believed that his successor was named Otannes but, coins formerly attributed to this king are now known to also be the work of Tanles. The Otannes coins were countermarked Parthian drachms. The countermark bore a name which had long been misread. What had been read as an O turned out to be a decorative ball on a cap worn by the person pictured. Tanles had several successor but, none put there names on their coinage. All of the coins issued by the kings who followed Tanles are copies of Parthian drachms with the curious feature of having a countermark engraved on the die.

The last of the Sacaraucan coins bear the Tamgha which is referred to as the Gondopharan symbol. These coins show that the Indo-Parthian kingdom of Gondophares evolved from the earlier Sacaraucan kingdom. Gondophares the Great eventually conquered all of lands once held by the Indo-Greeks and all of the rival Saka kingdoms in India. He had long been considered to be the king mentioned in the Acts of the Apostle Thomas. A revised chronology of the Sakas in India makes his reign far too early for him to be the King of the Indians that Thomas preached to. A later king, Gondophares-Sases, is a more likely candidate for the person. The Indo-Parthian kingdom lasted into the 3rd century C.E. . At that time the kingdom split into Sakastan and Turan. These two kingdoms later became vassals of the Sassanid Persians who overthrew the Parthians.

Our 979th Meeting

Date:	August 9, 2000
Time:	7:00 PM
Location:	Bank One Plaza Building (formerly the First National Bank Building) 18th Floor, on Dearborn between Madison and Monroe. Enter the building at the South entrance of the Dearborn side, sign in at the security desk and take the elevator to the 18th floor.
Featured Program:	Saul Needleman - *Elongated Cents of the Century of Progress* Review some local history with us as we remember the World's Fair held in Chicago in 1933, which was the one-hundredth anniversary of the founding of Chicago.

Important Dates

Aug	9	CCC Meeting - no Featured Speaker yet
Aug	9-13	ANA convention in Philadelphia - at least 5 local members going
Sep	13	CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - Cliff Priest on *Chicagoland Stock Certificates*.

Chatter Matter

All correspondence pertaining to Club matters should be addressed to the Secretary and mailed to:

CHICAGO COIN CLUB
P.O. Box 2301
CHICAGO, IL 60690

Visit Our Web Site

http://www.ece.iit.edu/~prh/coins/ccc.html

Contacting Your Editor

Paul Hybert
ECE Dept, IIT
3301 S. Dearborn
Chicago, IL 60616

prh@ece.iit.edu

1-312-567-3976

Club Officers

Carl Wolf	- President
Steven Zitowsky	- First Vice President
Robert Feiler	- Second Vice President
Directors:	Paul Hybert
	Mike Metras
	Jeff Rosinia
	Mark Wieclaw

Other positions held are:

Richard Hamilton	- Secretary Treasurer
Paul Hybert	- Chatter Editor
Phil Carrigan	- Archivist

Chicago

Coin

Club

Chatter

September, 2000

Chatter

Chicago Coin Club

Volume 46 No. 9 September 2000

Minutes of the 979th Meeting

The 979th meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was called to order at 7:01 PM on August 9th by President Carl Wolf. The Secretary-Treasurer, Richard Hamilton, was absent due to illness thus Donald H. Dool was appointed acting Secretary. The minutes from the prior meeting were approved. There was no Treasurers' report. The only guest of the evening was Robert Gray.

The featured speaker was Saul Needleman. His topic was "The Chicago Century of Progress in Elongated Cents".

The meeting's Show and Tell had the following exhibits:

1. Saul Needleman: first a 1918 English "Box" penny; followed by two Chicago postcards, one from 1913. Saul also had a 1923 postcard advertising the August 8th meeting and lastly a new $100 star note.
2. Sharon Blocker showed a Canadian $20 hologram proof coin. This coin depicts the first train built in Canada in 1863.
3. Carl Wolf continued with his primitive money series with an exhibit of South Pacific ring shell money. Carl discussed in detail the manner in which the this type of money is made and its value.
4. Don Dool had three coins from his AD-AE collection. First a quatro dated 1829 from the Philippines as a Spanish colony. This coin was struck at the Manila mint. Next from Gand (present day Ghent in Belgium) a 12 mites dated 1582 from the revolt against Phillip II. The third coin was also from Gand, this one from the revolt against Maximilian which took place from 1488 to 1492. The coin is a Double Mites dated 1489 and is one of only four AD dated AE (more of less) coins of the 15th century.
5. Reid Geisler showed two 2000 dated error coins the first was a five cent piece that was struck with a grease filled obverse die, the second was a spectacular Jefferson nickel struck over a Lincoln cent. The

2000 from the cent was clearly visible on Jefferson's head. Both coins were from the Denver mint.

6. Drew Michyeta exhibited the latest foreign coin to be struck at a US Mint, Iceland's 1000 kroner commemorating Lief Ericsson. Drew also mentioned other foreign coins from US mints and suggested this as a theme for a collection.
7. Mark Wieclaw's first coin was a silver denarius brockage of Augustus. Next was another brockage also of Augustus, this a bronze as. Mark's third coin was also a brockage, this a gold solidus of Tiberius. These were followed by two Carson City silver dollars dated 1885 and 1889 along with a discussion of the Carson City mint operations in that period. Mark closed with two 1956 Franklin half dollars, the type 1 and 2 varieties. These have 4 or 3 feathers in the eagle and are only found in the proofs of that date. The two types are also found in the business strikes of 1959.
8. Bob Feiler had five exhibits, the first was a set of script from the Liverpool Business Men's Association. The script was issued in denominations of .25, .50 and $1.00 and was redeemable for .26, .52 and $1.05 respectively up until December 31, 1933. Next was a $2 note from the Government Bank of the District of Colombia. The color of the note shifts across its face. Third was an interest bearing script from the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company dated July 1, 1857. Next two checks, one red, one blue, from the Woods McFarlane Company of Chicago, IL from the 1850's. The final exhibit of the evening was eleven pieces of ghetto script from Litzmannstadt, Poland and Theresienstadt, Czechoslovakia. This was issued during WW II for use in the ghettos.

Under old business, Steve Zitowski and Jeff Rosina reported that there has not been an official committee formed for the Illinois quarter.

For new business, Jeff Rosina was appointed banquet chairman.

Meeting was adjourned at 8:47 PM

Respectfully submitted,

Donald H. Dool
Acting Secretary

Speaker's Wor[l]d
Chicago Century of Progress in Elongated Cents

by Saul Needleman
(Presented at the August 9 meeting.)

Introduction

World Fairs were originally intended to be public international expositions inspiring displays of new ideas, new technologies and new ways of doing things. They were intended to show off recent past accomplishments of the host nation. The two Industrial Revolutions, the English and the Japanese, marked the beginning of this era.

Trade fairs had been held in Europe for several hundred years. The most famous of these was the Leipzig Messe, which was held on an annual basis. This fair was designed to offer local trade wares (often cloth) to the public. The first of the modern fairs was held in London in 1851. Here one could see the achievements resulting from the English Industrial Revolution. Thirty-eight years later, another significant fair was held in Paris, featuring the iron tower designed and built by A. G. Eiffel. The Columbian Exposition of 1892 was dedicated to the transfer of new knowledge from Europe to the American continent. Approximately 21.4 million people attended this fair. One feature of this fair was the introduction of the concept of elongated coins as souvenirs of the fair. There were no more than 2-3 rollers and the designs were rather standard giving the official name of the fair and the date: Columbian Exposition 1893.

What the Columbian Exposition lacked in elongates, they made up in medals. Many of the medals depict the landing of Columbus on the shores of North America, sometimes being greeted by Indians. Actually Columbus landed on one of the Caribbean islands and was not exactly `greeted' by the locals. Some truly beautiful examples of medallic art emerge from this series of medals in which the architectural style of the Fair buildings is displayed.

Two other U.S. fairs account for development of the idea of elongated coins. These include pieces from the St. Loius fair of 1904 and the Pan-American fair of 1906.

The Century of Progress of 1933-34 followed the Columbian fair by only 40 years and was dedicated to the display of what future living would become as a result new technological advances. When did this century begin? The fair marked the 100th anniversary of Chicago as a city. In sharp contrast to the renaissance, Gothic and general European architecture of the Columbian Exposition, the Century of Progress was futuristic with straight flowing lines that suggested the promise of what was to come. Another feature marked the difference between the two fairs: the buildings of the Columbian Exposition were solid and many were re-used after the Fair was over. The Century of Progress buildings were built largely in a temporary manner and nothing remains of the original buildings today. One important difference between the two fairs were the 38,867,000 visitors who came to the fair resulting in a remarkable feat for Fairs: it made a profit.

The Century of Progress

I was very young when my father took me to the fair; about five years old., but I do have memories of some of the things I saw. In 1933, the U.S. was about half way through the Hoover depression. Hoover had run for the presidency on the slogan: "a chicken in every pot, a car in every garage." The problem was that very few people had a pot and even fewer had a garage.

The Century of Progress actually was a propaganda move by the new Roosevelt administration to bring hope to the people, to show them what was coming right around the corner. This was nothing more than a continuation of the chicken/garage, but on a more grandiose scale. The new slogan was "Happy Days Are Here Again."

The official logo of CPIE was the comet. There are 10 varieties of this theme.

My father and I rode the Roosevelt Road (12th Street) double-ended red street car to the `start' of the line. The rattan seats weren't overly comfortable, but at least you could fit into the seat, not like the plastic jobs today where you overlap your neighbor.

There were large wood bridges which let you cross Lake Shore Drive and deposited you near the Field Museum.

One entered the fairgrounds at the Avenue of Flags where you bought your book of tickets. The Avenue of Flags displayed the national flags of every country that had a pavillion at the fair.

The Avenue of Flags led into the Midway which had a carnival atmosphere. The fair grounds extended from the Field Museum southward along the lake to Northerly Island (today, Meigs Field airport) and westward to about Columbus Drive.

The dominant feature of the fair was the Skyride. There are 32 varieties for the Skyride making up about 25% of all fair elongates. I wanted to ride on the Skyride, but we didn't have enough money for such frivolities.

The Federal Building was a tri-story affair with flowing lines (and it was a temporary structure). I remember walking down the stairs of the central tower with my father and looking out of the tall narrow window that went up the middle of the tower, and looking across the street at the Thermometer which was several stories high and showed the actual temperature.

The Travel and Transportation Building was another `blow-away' type with its flowing towers. here one could learn of the cruises to tropical islands one would be able to take in the future and airplane flights to almost any place in the world. In the meantime, the Goodyear blimp flew overhead. There was a train called `The Royal Scot' which represented England's best of the day - and one called `The train of Tomorrow' which actually evolved into the `Hiawatha' streamliner.

One interesting feature at T & T was the Ford exhibit showing concept cars of the future, and the GM exhibit in which automobiles were actually assembled on a working line. The Gulf Oil Co. had a mock-up of the `backyard' refinery of the future.

The Electric Building featured, among other things, the Kitchen of Tomorrow with dish washers, washing machines and dryers, light-weight irons, ovens, mixers and vacuum cleaners designed to provide more leisure time to the housewife.

The Science Building (eight elongated varieties) was filled with new inventions leading to `Better Things Through Chemistry.' This included new medicines that would cure everything.

History was not ignored at the fair. There was a full size model of Ft. Dearborn (ten elongated varieties), a real tepee village of American Indians, and a large number of Roosevelt elongates.

Though the Clarence Buckingham Fountain already was in existence at the

time of the fair, it was classified as being part of the fair.

The fair was a roaring success and was followed by a fair held in the second city of the U.S., New York City, less than ten years later. That fair, like all others which have followed in recent years, was a financial failure. The last attempt at running a fair in Chicago never got off the ground because the aldermen couldn't buy up the South Shore Railroad property in order to re-sell it to the City.

Important Dates

Sep 8-10 *Central States Numismatic Society* Fall Convention, at the Ramada Inn, 17040 S. Halsted (I-80 and Rte. 1), Harvey, IL

Sep 13 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - Cliff Priest on *Stocks and Bonds Depicting Buildings and Scenes in Chicago.*

Oct 11 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - TBA on *TBA.*

Nov 8 CCC Meeting - Club Auction - no speaker

Birthday and Year Joined

October 3	Dick DeRobertis	1995
October 13	Bernard L. Schwartz	1986
October 14	Joel J. Reznick	1981
October 14	Warren G. Schultz	
October 17	Margo Russell	
October 19	Phyllis Eisenberg	1968

Road Trip Reports

from **Phil Carrigan**:

I attended two annual, national conventions in August. The time between these events was just sufficient to wash, iron and repack clothes!

The Canadian Numismatic Convention was held in Ottawa and marked the 50th anniversary of CNA. This convention is decidedly small in scale (my guess is 20 dealers and a few hundred attendees). However, it is and was a great convention with a fine and much improved auction conducted by Michael Walsh and the gathering place for most individuals interested in numismatics. One mark of the intimate scope of CNA were the evening visits and receptions hosted by the Mint (on Thursday) and by the Bank of Canada (on Friday).

My experiences at ANA Philadelphia included the always fun NLG Bash (Numismatic Literary Guild) with humor and parody galore! This year the regular Numismatic World Series was suspended but the YN equivalent was held although not without the unfortunate remarks of one little smart alec. One heard every day and repeated within a day about attendance: 4,000 during mid Wednesday, 8,000 early Friday, 12,500 late Friday and likely greater numbers on until Sunday. Seems a smaller city (but not a small city) can make for a large ANA.

from **Bob Leonard**:

The "Ship of Gold" exhibit right as you came in was certainly a major highlight of the convention, and contributed to much of the record-breaking attendance. CCC member Donn Pearlman deserves much credit for getting the publicity out on this. I saw him being interviewed early in the convention by a local television crew. The Numismatic Theatre presentation by Dave Bowers and Robert Evans of the Columbus-America Discovery Group was standing room only, even though extra chairs were brought in.

Having the exhibits right at the entrance, instead of hidden at the back or in a separate room, pumped up viewing several times. The committe marveled over the number of "People's Choice" ballots that were returned. With only a couple of exceptions, the exhibits were quite good this year. However, there was no entry in the Odd and Curious Class--put something together for Atlanta!

New Mint Director Jay Johnson is a natural born ham, and brought down the house at the NLG Bash. They were congratulating themselves on roping him in to participate in a hilarous skit regarding state quarters, complete with sight gag, but he upstaged the usually unperturbable Weldell Wolka with zinger ad-libs. Johnson also announced the winners of some kind of frequent drawing the Mint had over the P.A. system, something never done before. He is a former TV anchorman from Green Bay, I learned.

Also at the Bash, Ed Reiter performed a very funny song about the Sacejewa dollar to the tune of "Indian Love Call" ("didn't they know that manganese was bad?") and gave a dead-on impression of Regis Philbin in a skit as "Egregious Philbin."

Glenna Goodacre freely signed nice pictures of herself (and my 2001 Red Book), but asked $200 each for the special finish Sacejewa dollars with which she was paid. (I didn't buy one, but many were sold.)

As usual, there was plenty of excellent material to be had on the bourse and I had no difficulty in blowing my budget in the first hour. Attendance was so high this year that they ran out of Passports before I enquired about them, so I didn't get to do that this time. Many new collectors, etc. showed up--I don't remember ever seeing so many before--and I spoke to a fellow doing research on early U.S. coin engravers, a new collector of Roman coins, and a woman with an Ulm siege piece for sale, the first at the ANA booth and the latter two from volunteering at the ANS booth.

All in all, a wildly successful convention. Interest in this hobby is exploding, and we need to recruit a few of these new collectors for the Club to keep them interested and broaden their horizons. This is a challenge for the board. A few years ago, Drew Mychyeta wanted to do something to encourage young collectors. We never did, but it doesn't matter now; there's an army of them out there. The challenge now is to figure out how to get them to join and attend meetings.

from **Paul Hybert**:

I did not plan as well as I thought I had, for my first time in Pennsylvania. Took my laptop computer, digital camera, and many cables; but left the power cable at home -- then wasted hours finding one. Had downloaded the events schedule while still at home, and even highlighted what I wanted to see -- but was so busy that I missed half of them, even two by club members.

The final attendance was over 20,000; that made for a crowded bourse. (That is more than twice as many as we had last year at Rosemont.) The Gallery Mint Museum used their large area to showcase their equipment, people, and procedures; they also had the first steam-powered coin press from the Philadelphia mint, and it was used to strike some copper medals. (The press now is electrified, and has a new home at ANA headquarters.)

I spent all my money, joined two more clubs (CSNS and NBS), took some notes in a research area, and reached a preliminary agreement on a different project; I should have arrived earlier and stayed later!

Our 980th Meeting

Date:	September 13, 2000
Time:	7:00 PM
Location:	Bank One Plaza Building (formerly the First National Bank Building) 18th Floor, on Dearborn between Madison and Monroe. Enter the building at the South entrance of the Dearborn side, sign in at the security desk and take the elevator to the 18th floor.
Featured Program:	Cliff Priest - *Stocks and Bonds Depicting Buildings and Scenes in Chicago* Will have stock and bond certificates that depict buildings and scenes in Chicago. Some are buildings that were envisioned and not built as depicted, while some are as they actually were. Several will be companies that rented space in a building BUT hinted they owned the building. Others will be scenes in Chicago.

Chatter Matter

All correspondence pertaining to Club matters should be addressed to the Secretary and mailed to:

CHICAGO COIN CLUB
P.O. Box 2301
CHICAGO, IL 60690

Visit Our Web Site

http://www.ece.iit.edu/~prh/coins/ccc.html

Contacting Your Editor

Paul Hybert
ECE Dept, IIT
3301 S. Dearborn
Chicago, IL 60616

prh@ece.iit.edu

1-312-567-3976

Club Officers

Carl Wolf	- President
Steven Zitowsky	- First Vice President
Robert Feiler	- Second Vice President
Directors:	Paul Hybert Mike Metras Jeff Rosinia Mark Wieclaw

Other positions held are:

Richard Hamilton	- Secretary Treasurer
Paul Hybert	- Chatter Editor
Phil Carrigan	- Archivist

Chicago

Coin

Club

Chatter

October, 2000

Chatter

Chicago Coin Club

Volume 46 No. 10 October 2000

Minutes of the 980th Meeting

The 980th meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was called to order on September 13, 2000, 7 PM, by president Carl Wolf. Minutes from the prior meeting were approved. The Treasurer's report was read and approved. Guest for the evening was our featured speaker, K. Clifford Priest, who was introduced by First VP Steve Zitowsky. Before Clifford began his talk, Steve told us that Tom DeLorey would speak next month followed by the holiday banquet in December. A speaker is still needed for the December holiday banquet.

K. Clifford Priest is a nationally known stock and bond dealer from Elgin, Illinois. He has been a dealer since 1969 and attends many different shows in the Chicago area as a dealer. Clifford displayed many different types of stocks all from the Chicago area, including bank and railroad shares. At the conclusion of his talk, Steve presented Clifford with the club Featured Speaker medal and the ANA Educational Award certificate.

Exhibitors for the evening were as folows:

1. Bill Bierly - Information on the origin of the motto **IN GOD WE TRUST** on U.S. coins in 1863
2. Don Dool - Various 16th century European coins, and a silver and a gold medal from the MidAmerica show in Rosemont
3. Sharon Blocker - 1988 silver proof 50 leke from Albania
4. Kevin Blocker - Two family heirloom U.S. $10 pieces
5. Carl Wolf - Sovenir sheet $1000 bond, and marble armlet from Africa
6. Chet Poderski - Early CCC memorabilia from a founder of the Chicago Numismatic Roundtable.

Under old business, Dennis Fuller and Bill Burd completed an audit for 1999 and reported satisfactory results; financial report to be in Chatter. Several

members attended the recent ANA convention in Philadelphia and had favorable comments. Robert Leonard sold $54.00 worth of CCC material at the ANA convention. Members also attended the ILNA show in Harvey with Bill Bierly, Don Dool, and Carl Wolf receiving exhibit awards and Mark Wieclaw and Carl Wolf serving as speakers.

Member Charlie Ricard authored an article in *The Numismatist* titled "The Duviviers: Medalists to the Kings."

Under new business, Phil Carrigan, the archivist, has received material from the prior Secretary, Brian Stubbs, and will eventually review these items.

There is some question about the accuracy of records at the safety deposit box at Bank One, pertaining to who is authorized to access the box. This will be clarified in the future. Also, there was some discussion about the display of CCC material and awards at the Chicago Coin Company of Bill Burd. Members voted to discuss the idea further at the next meeting.

Richard Hamilton reported receiving a letter and World War II Bulgarian bond from a paper money collector of World War II. A translation is in progress.

Meeting adjourned 9:10 PM.
Respectfully Submitted,
Richard Hamilton
Secretary-Treasurer

Important Dates

Oct 11 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - Tom DeLorey on *Recent U.S. Mint Errors*.

Nov 8 CCC Meeting - Club Auction - no featured speaker

Dec 13 CCC Meeting - Annual Banquet Meeting - Featured Speaker and other details to be announced.

Speaker's Wor[l]d
Stocks and Bonds Depicting Buildings and Scenes in Chicago

Cliff Priest specializes in the stocks and bonds of the railroads of his home state of Maine. While living in an apartment in the late 1960s, Cliff was looking for a hobby that would not require much space. He traces his interest in scripophily (the study of stocks and bonds) to when, while out shooting pictures of railroad box cars in the Chicago area, he found many stock certificates lying along the rail tracks (being taken to be destroyed?). His collection started with a stock certificate from *Butler Brothers*.

We used an overhead projector to display stocks and bonds on our random walk through Chicago's history. The big and well known were there, along with some small and some fanciful. A City of Chicago 1937 bond started us off; it bore the city seal which used a Ft. Dearborn motif. a

Many of the securities issued by financial institutions showed the building housing that institution. An 1864 stock of the *First National Bank at Chicago, Illinois* was shown, and a view of the First National Bank Building was used on a 1933 receipt from the *National Safe Deposit Company*. A specimen from the *National Boulevard Bank of Chicago*, printed by the Northern Bank Note Company, showed the building (Wrigley Building) containing the bank, but the bad vignette quality was noted.

The certificates from many more local institutions were shown; some names still remembered, others long gone. The building of the *Madison and Kedzie State Bank* was shown on its certificate, but the building now houses a liquor store as the bank failed by 1933. Certificates from 1928 from the *Garfield State Bank* and *Flossmoor State Bank* were just two of many more shown which show their building. Bank failures are not a recent development. A beautiful river scene, showing a Lake Michigan steamer, many sailing ships, and docks and warehouses, is on the face of a stock certificate from the *The Cook County National Bank of Chicago*. Markings on the rear, however, tell us that the bank failed in 1875, only three months after the certificate was issued.

Certificates from some railroad companies were next shown. A 1928 certificate from the *Chicago South Shore and South Bend Railroad* showed

some of the engines and equipment, while the one share, certicate #1 from 1904 of the *Chicago and Oak Park Elevated Railway Company* showed the elevated structure and a train upon it. It also bore an allegorical figure riding a winged wheel while holding a light bulb aloft (the line was electrified). The winged wheel motif would appear on a few more certificates during the presentation.

Buildings were pictured on a number of railroad certificates. The *Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad* showed the same buildings as did the the grandly named *Chicago Northern Pacific Railroad Company* which was a switching railroad out to suburban Forest Park. The buildings illustrated on some certificates were not contemporary with the actual certificates. The construction bond for the *Chicago Union Station Company* showed the planned building, but the actual building does not have the pictured upper floors. An 1893 stock certificate of the *Wagner Palace Car Company* has a train as its central vignette, travelling from right to left. The right vignette shows New York's Grand Central Station while the left vignette shows Chicago's Grand Central Station, which had burned down in the great Chicago Fire. That railcar company was later absorbed into *The Pullman Company* which used only a portrait of it founder, George Pullman, on it certificate from 1900. That was an artistic improvement over the 1869 certificate of the *Pullman Palace Car Company* which bore no images, and was printed on poor quality paper.

Many wholesale and retail companies have been headquartered in Chicago. Many certificates bearing images of actual company facilities were shown. Most of the wholesaler company names are unfamiliar today, as unfamiliar as the *Butler Brothers* retailing name is today. A 1950s specimen of *Carson Pirie Scott & Company* bore a line drawing of the iron work around their main entrance. (A certicate of the *Chicago Railways Company*, one of many long-gone street car companies, pictured a State Street scene which included part of the Carsons building.)

One of the many certificates from local manufacturers was of the *Pilsen Brewing Company*. The large vignette showed the main brewery building with the adjacent beer garden. The engraving was excellent, and our camera operator spent some time panning around and zooming in on the image, to the appreciative comments from the audience. I'm starting to get thirsty, so this report must end now. (You really should have been there; there was just too much material shown to fit into a report.)

Call for Club Auction Lots
November 8, 2000

The club auction is scheduled for 7PM, at the start of the regular November club meeting. In the past few years, club related material (and Chicago area numismatic items) have had the best results. Please consider using the club auction to dispose of the numismatic items you no longer need.

You can place a reserve on each lot, and there is no commission charged to either the buyer or seller. Auction lot viewing will be held before the meeting starts, and again briefly before the auction starts.

The November *Chatter* will contain a list of all auction lots that are known to us by Friday, October 20. You can either bring your lots with you to the November meeting, or you can ship them to Bill Burd. Please send your list to Paul Hybert.

Bill Burd
CCC-A Dept.
Chicago Coin Company
6455 W. Archer Ave.
Chicago, IL 60638

Paul Hybert
ECE Dept.
3301 S. Dearborn
Chicago, IL 60616

If you have questions, Bill can be reached at 773-586-7666 and Paul can be reached at 312-567-3976.

1999 CCC Financial Report

Receipts

1.	80th Anniversary medal orders ($9,078 recvd in 1998 for total=$12,448)	$ 3,370.00
2.	Holiday Banquet (includes 117.75 cash bar)	1,602.75
3.	Dues	899.00
4.	ANA convention sales	793.00
5.	CICF sales	523.00
6.	CPMX sales	289.32
7.	Donation American Vecturist Association for ANA Transportation Tokens	500.00
8.	CPMX reimbursement (Krause Publications)	289.32
9.	ANA reimbursement (paid to Chicago Coin Co., for ANA exhibit guide)	244.63
10.	Miscellaneous sales through the year (CPMX, CICF, Transportation Tokens)	215.00
11.	Donations for 80th Anniversary (Mark Wieclaw, Bill Burd, Carl Wolf, Drew Michyeta)	400.00
12.	Donation - David B. McCurdy	100.00
13.	Donation - ANA coasters - Richard Hamilton	100.00
14.	Chatter insert - Remy Bourne	55.00
15.	Interest - Dreyfus Money Market	114.94
16.	Interest - Bank ONE CDs	109.92
	Total 1999 Receipts	$ 9,524.06

Expenses

1.	Featured Speaker Medals	$ 90.31
2.	*Chatter* Printing Expenses (Chicago Coin Co.)	1128.81
3.	Balance due Mid-Day Club from 1998 Holiday Banquet	683.89
4.	Down payment 1999 Banquet	500.00
5.	80th Anniversary minting (payments of 9,650 and 4,822) $2665 paid in 1998. Total: $17,137	14,472.00

6.	80th Anniversary shipping expenses	215.78
7.	1999 CPMX Souvenir Sheet printing (DeForest Printing)	585.27
8.	1999 CPMX miscellaneous expenses (Robert Feiler)	43.37
9.	1999 CICF Souvenir Sheet typesetting and printing	288.19
10.	Medals of Merit to William A. Burd & Paul R. Hybert	189.44
11.	Memorials for Frank Zaylik and Leah Klein	50.00
12.	Safety deposit box - Bank One	47.70
13.	Post Office Box rental	27.00
14.	Miscellaneous supplies (copier, paper, endorsement stamp)	93.36
15.	Donation to ANA - Silver Patron 108th Anniversary $100.00; Spring Show donation $25.00	125.00
16.	CCC business cards promoting CCC meetings	59.45
17.	ANA Transportation Tokens	1,613.63
18.	Flyer promoting club meeting at ANA convention	205.54
19.	Coasters "Good for $1 in Trade" used at ANA convention	365.31
20.	Payments due from 1998 Auction	1,286.00
	C. Poderski 58.00	
	C. Menard 53.00	
	C. Wolf 1175.00	
21.	Guide to ANA exhibits (Chicago Coin Co.)	244.63
22.	Postage expense - mailing giveaways to British Museum	6.65
23.	New membership cards for year 2000	70.69
24.	Secretary of State annual report $5; Change registered agent $5	10.00
25.	Letters for Cabeen Awards	29.28
	Total All Expenses	$ 22,381.30

Balances as of 12-31-99

TCF Checking	$ 2,991.93
Dreyfus Money Market	2,619.54
Bank ONE CDs	2,521.40
Total Cash 12/31/99	$ 8,132.87

Show and Tell

Each image has a scale in the lower-left corner, with the tics spaced 1 mm apart. Because the brightness and contrast were manipulated on a computer, the coloring of a coin's image differs from the coin's actual coloring.

1. **Bill Bierly** started us off by describing a side trip he took while attending ANA in Philadelphia. Bill collects patterns, and is especially interested in coins bearing the motto **IN GOD WE TRUST**. Ridleyville, Pennsylvania was the home of Mark R. Watkinson, a minister who wrote a letter to Salmon P. Chase proposing that our coinage include the legend **GOD, LIBERTY, LAW**. Bill showed a copy of the book *History of Ridley Township* which he had purchased on his trip, and showed the copies of the original letter to Secretary Chase contained in that book, along with information about Minister Watkinson. Bill also showed photographs he had taken of the historical marker located on Watkinson's old church, the now renamed and rebuilt Prospect Hill Baptist Church.

2. Next was **Don Dool**, showing more pieces of dated copper coinage from the 16th century, along with two medals from a recent show.
   - ☐ Farmagusta (Cyprus), 1570, Bisante, Duby II 4; Neumann I 917; Schlumberger Tf. 8.14. Issued during a siege by the Turks, it fell to the Turks in 1571.

   - ☐ Genoa, 1507, Minuto, Varesi 162, under Louis XII of France.
     Obverse: Castle;
     Reverse: Cross; date, 07, in quadrant 3.

- Deventer, Campen & Zwolle, 1556, 3 Sols,
  Obverse: DAVENR.CAMPEN.ZWOLLE, 3 value in center.
  Reverse: TRIV__CIVITA_IMP_R date 56. Three free/imperial cities.
- Wolgast, 1592, Pfennig, Neumann I 4761: Saurma ?
  Obverse: WOL GAST 1592 M
  Reverse: Griffin
- Deventer, 1594, Duit, Neumann II 12570 (similar),
  Obverse: DA VEN TRIA 94 inside a wreath, date divided.
  Reverse: NON VIDI IVSTVM DEREL [ictum] (I have not seen that a just one was deserted) Spanish arms.
- Silver and Gold medals for Don's Invitational Exhibits at the Mid-America Show, in June at Rosemont.

3. After passing on purchasing it for $75 as a new issue in 1988, **Sharon Blocker** had been looking for the 50 Leke proof 5-ounce silver produced by the Budapest Mint for Albania. She showed us her recent acquisition of this piece with only 7,500 produced, and the most striking feature is the incorporation of the semi-circular hole into the design of a train exiting a tunnel.

4. **Kevin Blocker** brought in two family heirloom $10 gold pieces which were recently slabbed by NGC. Originally paid to his grandfather as wages by the Sante Fe Railroad, Kevin related how he had covered the grades and then taken a grading survey at a local coin club meeting. Although we tended to agree with the other club's opinions of MS-60 and MS-61, the labels were peeled back to reveal grades of MS-63 and MS-64 for the 1908-D and 1912 pieces.

5. **Carl Wolf** brought two more framed pieces from his collection, and described them fully.
   - Framed Bureau of Engraving & Printing sheet of the "End Section of $1000 Coupon Bond Back, 1900-1930." The main part of the engraving was completed in 1900 from the combined work of nine engravers. The two main features showing the eagle with shield and the steamer ship were engraved in 1883 and 1891 by two other engravers. This sheet was printed and sold at the 1999 American Numismatic Association Convention in Chicago.
   - Framed marble armlet from Africa that can be confused for primitive money because of the high value placed on it by native Africans. These people's lives are dominated by the spirits of animals and their ancestors combined with their belief

that these spirits can inhabit their jewelry and ornaments. This leads them then to hold these possessions sacred and in such high value it has lead some westerners to confuse it for money. Its rightful category is "Odd & Curious," but can be found in many collections of "Primitive Money."

6. Last up was **Chet Poderski** with two pieces:
   - An imprinted envelop, produced by Ernest Jonas and bearing his portrait and marking his membership in the Numismatic Roundtable; this souvenir had been given out to all attendees of the January, 1961 Chicago Coin Club meeting.
   - A Foto-Pay-Day envelope from the Rivoli Theatre of LaCrosse, Wisconsin containing a 1948 Lincoln cent. They requested to buy a photograph of you for the one cent, or they would take your photo if you did not have a current one. (They do no make advertising come-ons like that anymore.)

Our 981th Meeting

Date:	October 11, 2000
Time:	7:00 PM
Location:	Bank One Plaza Building (formerly the First National Bank Building) 18th Floor, on Dearborn between Madison and Monroe. Enter the building at the South entrance of the Dearborn side, sign in at the security desk and take the elevator to the 18th floor.
Featured speaker:	Tom DeLorey - *Recent U.S. Mint Errors*

What is going on at the mint? Not only does it seem that a new error piece hits the market every few weeks, but look at those errors. These are things that haven't happened here before! Or have they? Join Mr. DeLorey as we try to understand what is happening at the mint.

Birthday and Year Joined

November	2	Alexander Basok	1998
November	5	Scott E. Douglas	1996
November	5	Phyllis Johnson	1987
November	5	John Kasper	1995
November	5	Michael Steffens	1995
November	8	Brian A. Heil	1981
November	9	Tom Ryan	1960
November	11	J. Vincent Swift	1991
November	12	Satya Bhupatiraju	2000
November	13	Michael B. Doran	1999
November	19	Richard Peterson	1962
November	24	Jeffrey F. Bernberg	1975
November	27	Robert Feiler	1994

Chatter Matter

All correspondence pertaining to Club matters should be addressed to the Secretary and mailed to:

CHICAGO COIN CLUB
P.O. Box 2301
CHICAGO, IL 60690

Visit Our Web Site

http://www.ece.iit.edu/~prh/coins/ccc.html

Contacting Your Editor

Paul Hybert
ECE Dept, IIT
3301 S. Dearborn
Chicago, IL 60616

prh@ece.iit.edu

1-312-567-3976

Club Officers

Carl Wolf	- President
Steven Zitowsky	- First Vice President
Robert Feiler	- Second Vice President
Directors:	Paul Hybert
	Mike Metras
	Jeff Rosinia
	Mark Wieclaw

Other positions held are:

Richard Hamilton	- Secretary Treasurer
Paul Hybert	- Chatter Editor
Phil Carrigan	- Archivist

HOLIDAY
BANQUET

WEDNESDAY
DEC. 13TH

Chicago

Coin

Club

Chatter

November, 2000

Chatter

Chicago Coin Club

Volume 46 No. 11 November 2000

Minutes of the 981st Meeting

The 981st meeting of the CCC was called to order by President Carl Wolf on October 11, 2000. There were 20 members present along with four visitors. The visitors were Jean DeLorey, Alan Flint, J.A. Scott, and Andrea Weaver. September minutes, as published in the *Chatter*, were approved. In the absence of Dick Hamilton there was no Secretary/Treasurer's report. The speaker for the evening was Tom Delorey. His topic was "Recent U.S. Mint Errors".

The exhibitors for the evening were:

- Sharon Blocker- Vintage Dime holders from various banks and organizations.
- Drew Mjichyeta - U.S. regional scenes depicted on U.S. coins, and representations/symbols of Liberty.
- Steve Zitowsky - Early bimetallic coin from the city of Cologne.
- Carl Wolf - Examples of Nigerian "Hoe Money".
- Bob Leonard - Books and other literature relating to the S.S. Central America disaster. Also displayed gold dust recovered from the ship.
- Bill Bierly - Gallery Mint Museum reproductions of 1804 Dollar and of several early Large Cents.
- Don Dool - Argentine 2 Peso and other coins, stamps, bonds portraying San Martin.
- Reid Geisler - Modern error coins including double struck cent, nickel on dime planchet, and several others.
- Mark Wieclaw - Official elongated Australian Olympic Coins and ancient Roman coin brockages.
- Bob Feiler- Medal with heads of six kings of Spain.

Old Business: Motion was made and carried approving the Archivist's public display of past club awards, plaques, and various other memorabilia of

interest at member Bill Burd's shop, The Chicago Coin Company, located at 6455 W. Archer Avenue in Chicago.

The 1999 Financial Report as audited by Dennis Feller and Bill Burd and compiled by Secretary Treasurer Richard Hamilton was approved as published in the October edition of the *Chatter*.

Mark Wieclaw, Chairman of the Nominations Committee, announced the Committee's nominations for 2001-2002 officers and directors as follow:

- Carl Wolf - President
- Bob Feiler - 1st VP
- Don Dool - 2nd VP
- Bill Burd - Director
- Jeff Rossinia - Director
- Bill Bierly - Director
- Phil Carrigan - Archivist
- As the immediate Past President, Mark Wieclaw will also serve as Director.

It was brought to members' attention that the club auction will be held at the November meeting. Members intending to auction items should provide a list to Paul Hybert by fax or email for listing in the *Chatter*. Members were also reminded to bring their checkbooks or smaller bills for their purchases as it is difficult during the meeting to make change for larger bills.

Joe Tomasko, Past Archivist, turned over current records and inventory of safety deposit box contents along with 2 keys to President Carl Wolf.

Respectfully Submitted,

Bill Bierly, Acting as Secretary Treasurer

Speaker's Wor[l]d
A Workshop for Their Gain?
- Modern Errors, Accidental or Not -

Tom DeLorey has studied coins and minting procedures for many years. After finding error coins in his pocket change, he would write a letter to the Collectors' Clearinghouse column of *Coin World*. That led to his employment as a writer for *Coin World*; to be followed by work at ANACS; and he now works for Harlan Berk in Chicago.

The mint did not provide collectors of error coins with much material through the 1980s and early 1990s, but that situation has changed within the last two years. Without a detailed knowledge of current mint procedures, collectors must make educated guesses as to the causes of the increased errors, but two reasons seem obvious:

1. Larger production runs. With more coins being produced, more error coins will slip out even if the ratio of error pieces to good pieces stays the same. The Sacagawea dollar and the state quarter programs are definitely causing the mint to produce more coins.
2. Changing a set procedure. Faulty items can be produced from even the best assembly line; make a change to that assembly line to make a different product, and the transition period is likely to generate errors.

Using a combination of pictures from the numismatic press and coins loaned by Fred Weinberg for this prentation, Tom addressed most of the recent errors. First up was the wrong metal error of a Susan B Anthony dollar on a planchet for the Sacagawea dollar. There are currently three of these known, and they are reminiscent of the 1943 copper cents and the 1944 steel cents. The only odd point is the occurrence of an old design on a new type of planchet, but this could be explained by the mint's production of both coin types in late 1999.

Next examined were the Sacagawea dollar design struck on the outer ring of a Canadian $2 dollar piece, and a Sacagawea dollar struck over a seven sided Barbados dollar (which is a normal product of the Canadian Mint in Winnipeg). Hmmm, anything here point to a connection between the Canadian Mint and our Sacagawea dollar? As we now know, the planchets for the Sacagawea dollars were sent to the mint in Winnipeg for treatment;

that allowed for some interesting results. Tom distributed examples of the Barbados dollar to everyone in the audience, and then placed the error coin on our projection screen so that we could find details from the Barbados coin on the enlarged image. After these errors became known, checks at the mint turned up a few more strays from the Canadian mint; but they were found before they were made into US coins. Only time will tell whether or not more of the errors were produced and left the mint.

Tom next showed some struck-over errors that were not as unusual: a 2000 Masschusettes quarter struck over a Georgia 1999 quarter, and a 2000 cent struck over a 1999 dime. Those two could be the result of a coin hopper not being completely emptied before being filled with its next load; a coin could be stuck in a seam or under a flap, and then be knocked free some time later.

Then came some examples that cannot be explained away as the product of normal mint activity. A 1999 Lincoln cent obverse on a cent planchet, but with a dime reverse. Although obviously a product of the mint, it is not the accidental result of usual mint activity *as we know it*. Tom compared this piece to someone who wins the big state lottery three weeks in a row -- worthy of suspicion, and deserving of investigation.

Then it got outrageous. A Maryland quarter on a Sacagawea planchet, made with a dollar collar, was shown as an example. Part of the reason that numismatists have a hard time explaining how some of these errors could be a product of an accident during normal mint operations lies in the mint's long tradition of saying nothing. Tom related his recent experience with obtaining procedural information from the mint: It is generally accepted that instead of counting and bagging the output of each press, the output now goes into steel tubs (about the size of a washing machine) which are sealed before shipping to armored car companies for actual counting and rolling. For an article that Tom was writing, he had asked the mint to confirm that they were no longer counting individual coins but were counting coins by weighing batches of them. Two months after submitting the article for publication, Tom received a call from the mint stating that they were still working on the answer for him. (Tom classified that as an improvement over past mint responsiveness.)

Since mechanical coin counters usually jam on pieces that are oversized for the denomination, the large number of die caps and other odd-shaped pieces turning up could be explained by the coins no longer being counted individually. Or could some mint workers intentionally produce some of these pieces? Not for personal profit, but just to see if they could do it, and maybe from some sense of pride in seeing a piece that they made appear on the front

page of a newspaper.

Tom noted that the rate of errors coming to market has fallen by 99% since the arrest in Mareh of a mint worker sneaking an error out of the mint in his trouser's cuff. Sneaking out pieees in such a small scale operation could not explain the numbers enterring the market. A search of the mint turned up 3 tool boxes full of odd-shaped errors that typically gather on the floor until they are swept up and melted. Tom tossed out a possible scenario for moving large numbers of errors out of the mint, comparing it to the diamond smuggling operation from one of the later Marx Brothers movies (it was the movie with a then-new actress by the name of Marilyn Monroe).

Prompted by a question from the audienee, Tom discussed the recently diseovered 1859 Dual Indian Head eent. There is a history of such pieces from that era; someone was playing around at the mint back then. Remember that Theodore Eckfeldt, a night watchman and son of an earlier mint engraver, is alleged to have produced the Class II 1804 dollars and many other unofficial restrikes at that time. That era also produced inter-denominational die clashes; a Liberty Seated half dollar is known showing elash marks from an Indian Head cent.

Birthday and Year Joined

December 6	Albert F. Ivan	1999
Deeember 6	Allen H. Meyer	1990
December 6	M. Michael Williams	2000
December 7	Brian C. Stubbs	1980
December 9	Howard Eisenberg	1963
Deeember 10	Mike Gasvoda	1995
December 16	Michael Schmidt	2000
Deeember 19	Bill Grundy	1980
December 26	Kevin J. Blocker	2000
Deeember 29	Nick Weiss	1996
December 31	Phillip J. Carrigan	1989

Our 982nd Meeting

Date:	November 8, 2000
Time:	7:00 PM
Location:	Bank One Plaza Building (formerly the First National Bank Building) 18th Floor, on Dearborn between Madison and Monroe. Enter the building at the South entrance of the Dearborn side, sign in at the security desk and take the elevator to the 18th floor.
Member Auction:	Although the deadline for listing lots in the *Chatter* is past, you can still bring your lots with you to the November meeting. In the past few years, club related material (and Chicago area numismatic items) have realized the best results. Please consider using the club auction to dispose of the numismatic items you no longer need. You can place a reserve on each lot, and there is no commission charged to either the buyer or seller. Auction lot viewing will be held before the meeting starts, and again briefly before the auction starts. Please find elsewhere in this issue of the *Chatter* a listing of all auction lots that were known to us by Friday, October 20.

BOB FEILER

Member Auction

101. 1978 British Proof Set consisting of 6 regular circulating coins from ½ p to 50p.
102. State of Illinois 1 ½ Mills Sales Tax Token issued in 1935 - first year of issue. 15 pieces all in brilliant uncirculated condition.
103. Metal plate used to emboss "1873-1873" on the book 1873-1873 by Harry X Boosel. Included is a copy of the book which is autographed by the author and is hardbound with author's name embossed in gold. Apparently the author's personal copy.
104. Six different bronze medals from the World War II Medal Series by Presidential Art Medals, Inc. Each medal was designed and engraved by Edward R. Grove a former US Mint employee. Each medal is housed in a hard plastic holder placed in a box with a pamphlet describing the event and person being commemorated.
105. American Numismatic Association Convention memrobilia: ANA 1929 Convention (held in Chicago) envelope (soiled and torn) containing the Official Program (Very good condition). The envelope is numbered No. 2. Also a ribbon stating "Chicago Coin Club - Reception Committee 1920", and a ribbon that has faded but appears to say "Committee". Also a second Official Program of 1929 soiled and torn and a form letter from CCC to ANA members inviting them to the ANA Convention of 1933 and a blank page with the same letterhead. 7 items total.
106. Silver medal commemorating the Chicago Fire. The obverse depicts Chicago in flames. Engraved by W. Barber. The reverse states around the outer edge "second anniversary memorial - In commemoration of the great Chicago fire Oct. 8-9, 1871" and in the center "Made at the interstate industrial Exposition of Chicago Oct. 1873, Chicago rebuilt pop. 400,000. In 1823 pop. 50. Dedicated in gratitude to the World". Weighs 29.2 dwt. In excellent condition.
107. same as above except added metal at top and holed to wear as jewelry.

U.S. error coins and other items:

151. "Sac" Blank Planchet. **MB**: $50
152. Off-Center New Hampshire State Quarter. **MB**: $100
153. 100 Different Elongated Cents. **MB**: $10
154. Set of 7 Type I and Type II Blank Planchets - Cent thru Quarter. **MB**: $20

155. Two Sets of Off Center Errors-Cent thru Quarter. **MB**: $20 each set
156. Two Sets of Broadstrike Errors Cent, Nickel, Dime. **MB**: $30 each set
157. Broadstrike 1999-P SBA $1. **MB**: $50
158. Set of Transportation Tokens. **MB**: $10

Chicago Coin Club

171. Set of 80th Anniversary plaquettes in bronze, silver, and gold.

Group of ANA Convention auction catalogs

201. 1961, Atlanta, World Numismatiques Inc.
202. 1966, Chicago, A. Kosoff and Numismatic Enterprises
203. 1969, Philadelphia, Paramount
204. 1973, Boston, Jess Peters
205. 1983, San Diego, Kagin's (with prices realized)
206. 1984, Detroit, Kurt R. Krueger
207. 1989, Pittsburgh, Bowers & Merena (with prices realized)
208. 1994, Detroit, Heritage Numismatic Auctions
209. 1996, Denver, Heritage Numismatic Auctions

Other numismatic material

210. Chicago Coin Club Bulletin, Annual Number 1952 (includes membership directory)
211. Chicago Coin Club Bulletin 1969, Xerox copy with rubber stamp (in Xerox) of Trygve A. Rovelstad, Sculptor (history of club medals, etc.)
212. Chicago Coin Club Bulletin, Bicentennal Issue 1976 (list of members, awards, medals, etc.)
213. Check for $42.72 signed by Harry F. Flower as treasurer of Men's Club of West Suburban Temple Har Zion, 3-31-1971, drawn on Oak Park National Bank
214. Booklet (40 p.), Reading Medieval European Coins by Ralph S. Walker, 1979 (1st ed.)
215. Bond coupon of The Plymouth, Kankakee and Pacific Railroad Company, $35 in Gold, paid Jany. first, 1901 (cancelled)
216. Medinah Temple, Chicago Shrine medal, Frank C. Roundy, Imperial Potentate A.A.O.N.M.S., Sept. 27, 1907, brass
217. Palestine 1 mil coin 1927 EF, KM 1, inscriptions in English, Arabic and Hebrew

CHICAGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY:

80 301. 1909 U.S.S. Nashville Medal - Bronze in green velvet lined case
100 302. 1909 U.S.S. Nashville Medal - Sterling Silver in purple velvet lined case with card no. 1161 from Bower and Merena auction (June 1984) of Virgil Brand Collection
100 303. As no. 2, but card no. 1162
~~30~~ 304. 1910 Progress in Aviation Medal - Bronze 35
260 305. 1910 Progress in Aviation Medal - Sterling Silver

CHICAGO COIN CLUB:

25 306. 1927 100 Meeting Medal, bronze
25 307. As above
50 308. 1944 25th Anniversary Medal, Sterling Silver w/portrait of Lincoln
45 309. As above
20 310. 1952 400th Meeting counterstamped 1944 Mexican peso
10 311. As above
30 312. 1952 CCC initials (from above medal) counterstruck bronze Central Illinois Numismatic Society medal honoring the Club's first place award for their National Coin Week efforts
10 313. As above
10 314. 1959 Fall Festival - brass
10 315. As above
25 316. 1960 500th meeting barrel-shaped medal - bronze
140 317. 1960 500th meeting barrel-shaped medal - Sterling silver
10 318. 1961 Fall Festival - brass
10 319. As above
7 320. 1961 - 4 different elongated Lincoln cents rolled by Leonard Stark at 1961 CCC Fall Festival
10 321. 1962 Fall Festival - brass
7 322. As above
50 323. 1969 50th Anniversary Medal - bronze
324. As above 25
~~250~~ 325. 1969 50th Anniversary Medal in red Capitol Plastics holder - Sterling silver
100
✓ 326. As above, but in black Capitol Plastics holder # 70
30 327. 1969 uniface reverse of 50th Anniversary Medal struck for award purposes - nickel
10 328. 1969 Six Hundredth Meeting, brass
6 329. As above
5 330. 1981 750th Meeting counterstamped 1981 Kennedy half dollar
5 331. As above
10 332. 1981 750th Meeting counterstamped 1919 Walking Liberty half dollar
10 333. As above

334. 1987 CICF elongated 1919 Lincoln cent (819th meeting)
335. As above, but 1919 Mercury dime
336. 1988 CICF 5-piece set of elongated coins with story card
337. 1989 CICF Leather Money token good for $2.00 with story card
338. 1991 CICF Stone Money token good for $5.00 with story card
339. 1995 CICF Chinese Knife Money (replica) token good for $5.00 with story card
340. No Date - CCC logo on two wooden nickels
341. 1920 Chicago ANA Convention badge in Sterling silver and original box
342. 1956 Chicago ANA Convention badge w/o ribbon - bronze
343. As above, but badge is enameled and purple ribbon attached
344. 1956 CCC logo portion of above badge enameled and made into bolo tie clasp
345. No date - CCC logo acid etch, gold plated and jump ring added
346. 1965 3-piece medal set for CCC hosted Central States Numismatic Society Convention, all with Lincoln's portrait in copper, aluminum and Sterling silver, in original display box

Other Numismatic items:

347. 1974 Illinois Numismatic Assn. one troy ounce, .999 fine silver
348. No Dates - 3 different 1 ¼" bronze medals with pin back ribbons attached
349. 12 poker chips: one $500 chip for Las Vegas Thunderbird and two have no value but are from the Back Stage Cocktail Lounge; the remaining nine are generic. Two chips are made of a multicolored "10 ½ gram clay" compound and the other ten are made of polystrene
350. 13 auction catalogs from Numismatic Lanz, Munich, Germany featuring ancient coinage from 1983-1989
351. 25 auction catalogs from Numismatic Lanz, Munich, Germany, featuring ancient coinage with most having several pages of colored photographs, 1989-2000
352. 18 auction catalogs from Bank Leu, Zurich, Switzerland, most featuring ancient coinage, 1981-94
353. 18 auction catalogs from Schweizerische Kreditanstalt and Credit Suisse, Zurich, Switzerland, 1984-92
354. U.S. 2000 type set 24 kt. gold plated in specially made presentation box. Quarter is the Massachusetts Commemorative; all struck at Philadelphia, except nickel was struck in Denver.

Important Dates

Nov 8 CCC Meeting - Club Auction - no featured speaker

Dec 13 CCC Meeting - Annual Banquet Meeting - Featured Speaker and other details to be announced.

Jan 13 CCC Meeting - who will be our first Featured Speaker of the 21st Century?

Show and Tell

Each image has a scale in the lower-left corner, with the tics spaced 1 mm apart. Because the brightness and contrast were manipulated on a computer, the coloring of a coin's image differs from the coin's actual coloring.

1. The evening's first exhibitor, **Sharon Blocker**, showed some coin holders used to to encourage people to save enough coins to start a savings account. The holder from the Port Charlotte Bank (of Port Charlotte, Florida) was in the shape of a pig and was acquired for $5 while in Florida; allowing her to cancel her earlier $8 dollar bid on eBay for the same type of "Pocket Pig". A dime "Kitty" from Elgin Federal Savings was acquired in the Chicago area.

2. **Drew Michyeta** showed modern US coins bearing the figure of Liberty:
   - A four-piece proof set of platinum coins from the West Point Mint, dated 2000. The face values for these piece are $100, 50, 25, and 10. The same design is used on all denomination for any year; the obverse design remains the same but the reverse design is different for each year. Each year's reverse has an eagle soaring over a different landscape; the first reverse used a seashore scene and this year used a farm field with buildings scene. Drew made a prediction of Pikes Peak for next year, to be followed by either Yosemite or the Golden Gate.
   - A bi-metallic ten dollars Library of Congress commemorative, bearing the logo of the library on the reverse.

3. The bi-metallic theme was continued by **Steve Zitowsky** who showed a white metal token with a copper plug, dated 1730. One side bears the coat of arms of the city of Cologne, while a challice or wine goblet is pictured on the other. This piece is listed in Newman.

4. **Carl Wolf** showed another piece from his collections of Primitive Money and Odd & Curious Money: Hoe Money - Gayum Type - from Nigeria. This iron plate in the shape of a hoe was a common form of currency in Nigeria from ancient times into the nineteenth century. It came in many shapes and always played an important part in the negotiations when a wife was purchased. The shown piece had been identified as a ceremonial hoe used as bride-price by the hill natives in Gayum Village.

   European traders recorded their use as early as 1688 and archeologists have excavated large numbers on sites of ancient cities. Specimens do not hold any special markings because they were used almost like an ingot. Hoes could be quickly converted into spears, knives or ornaments, conversely they could be turned back into money in the form of hoes. This characteristic made most Nigerian metal objects hover on the edge of currency. Sometimes the dividing line between currency and weapons (and currency and body ornaments) became indistinguishable.

5. **Bob Leonard** showed items picked up on some of his trips this summer:
   - ☐ 0.34 oz. of gold dust recovered from the S.S. Central America (sank September 12, 1857), purchased on-line from Sotheby's at Amazon.com. During the Gold Rush, gold dust was valued at $16 to $18 an ounce, so one-third ounce was worth $5.33 to $6.

Although gold dust was no longer used as money in cities by 1857, Bob wants to further research to what degree it still circulated in the mining district.

- ☐ The book *America's Lost Treasure*, describing the ship and wreck.
- ☐ A small sample of Colorado gold dust and gold ore acquired while in Colorado for the ANA Summer Seminar, with some souvenirs from Victor and Cripple Creek, a Gold Rush area from about 1890 to the early 1900's.

6. An 1804 silver dollar replica from the Gallery Mint Museum was shown by **Bill Bierly**, who briefly reviewed that mint's purpose as well as some of its previous emissions. Someone related how one of the GMM 1796 half dollars had the word COPY removed; a hole was made, then crudely filled in; the result was antiqued down to a grade of Fine; and it was slabbed! What a waste! The early GMM pieces are quite collectible now, with some showing nice increases from the issuance price.

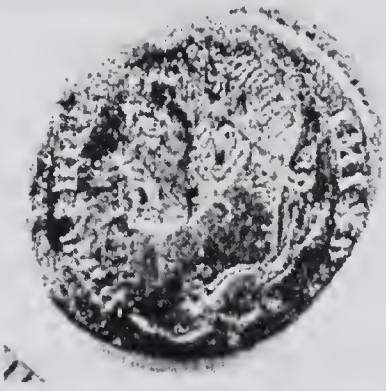
7. **Don Dool** followed an Argentine theme.
   - ☐ Jorge Luis Borges, 1999, Dos (2) pesos, 100th anniversary of birth, noted Argentine author.
   - ☐ Martin Miguel de Güemes, 2000, 50 centavos, General and hero of revolution against Spanish. Born in Salta in the northwest and commanded forces there.
   - ☐ José de San Martín, 50 centavos, 2000, General and Liberator of Argentina, 150th anniversary of death. A total of 1,000,000 were minted, either with a reeded edge or a plain edge. Only 5,000 of these have a plain edge and are in serialy numbered packages; the displayed package was numbered 525. Monogram on reverse is VIALPTR, for VIVA LA PATRIA (long live my country).
   - ☐ Don is acquiring portraits of San Martín for a future exhibit. He showed:
     a. Old portrait on 500 & 1000 peso notes
     b. Young portrait on 100 peso note
     c. Old portrait on a commemorative stamp from 1950, on cover to Pan American Union.

8. Inspired by the featured speaker's talk, **Reid Geissler** brought in many examples of mint errors.
   - ☐ The usual clipped planchets of various denominations were there, as were some off-center strikes.
   - ☐ There was a South Carolina clad quarter missing its outer

layer, and some double struck coins: Lincoln cent, New Hampshire quarter, and 2000-D Sacagawea dollar. There even was a broadstruck Sacagawea dollar.

- ☐ There were some wrong planchet errors, including 2000-D cent on a dime planchet, Jefferson nickel on a dime planchet, Delaware quarter on a nickel planchet, and a 2000-D Sacagawea dollar on a quarter planchet.
- ☐ Examples of overstruck on other denomination included: Jefferson nickel struck over 2000 cent, and a Jefferson nickel struck off-center over a 2000-D cent.

9. **Mark Wieclaw** showed that he has too many numismatic interests to be limited to a single theme.
   - ☐ Official elongated Australian pennies and half-pennies for the Autralian Olympics.
   - ☐ Silver argentus brockage of Maximianus, who is notable for having three reigns of 286-305, 306-308, and during 310.

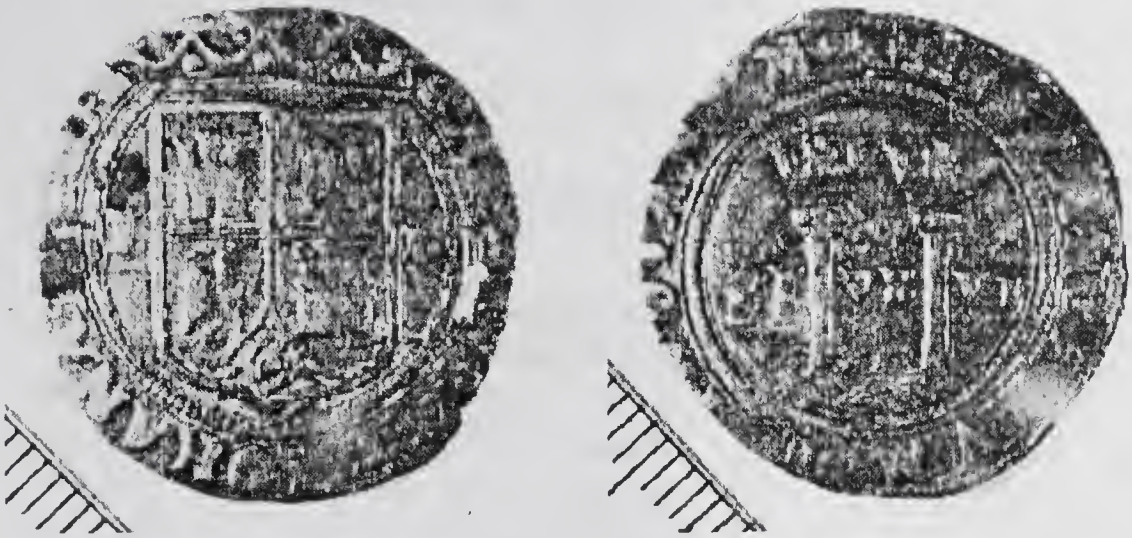


- ☐ Silver quinarius brockage of Marc Antony. These last two coins were acquired from a recent auction which included a

collection of ancient brockages.

- ☐ Dies for coins from the Philipines: the 10 centavo obverse (of the style used from 1907-1945) and a 1 centavo reverse of 1937. Mention was made that many dies from that era were brought back to the US by soldiers after WW II, as souvenirs.

10. Concluding the program was **Bob Feiler** with a Spanish theme.
    - ☐ Large 3½" ultra high relief modern bronze medal from Madrid, Spain.
    - ☐ 1542-55 One Reale from Mexico. Juana & Carlos



    - ☐ 1734 Guatemala Four Reale
    - ☐ Spain One Reale late 1400s early 1500s Ferdinand & Isabella

    - ☐ 1731 Mexico Eight Reale
    - ☐ Eight Reales from the Galleon San Jose sunk in 1733.

Chatter Matter

All correspondence pertaining to Club matters should be addressed to the Secretary and mailed to:

CHICAGO COIN CLUB
P.O. Box 2301
CHICAGO, IL 60690

Visit Our Web Site

http://www.ece.iit.edu/~prh/coins/ccc.html

Contacting Your Editor

Paul Hybert
ECE Dept, IIT
3301 S. Dearborn
Chicago, IL 60616

prh@ece.iit.edu

1-312-567-3976

Club Officers

Carl Wolf	- President
Steven Zitowsky	- First Vice President
Robert Feiler	- Second Vice President
Directors:	Paul Hybert
	Mike Metras
	Jeff Rosinia
	Mark Wieclaw

Other positions held are:

Richard Hamilton	- Secretary Treasurer
Paul Hybert	- Chatter Editor
Phil Carrigan	- Archivist

Chicago

Coin

Club

Chatter

December, 2000

Chatter

Chicago Coin Club

Volume 46 No. 12 December 2000

Minutes of the 982nd Meeting

The 982nd meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was called to order on November 8, 2000 at 7PM by president Carl Wolf. The October minutes were approved and the September minutes were approved as published in the *Chatter*. The Treasurer's report was the same as given at the September meeting. There were two guests for the evening: John Schreiner from Valporaiso, Indiana, a friend of Bill Swoger; and Annette Albritton from Lansing, Illinois, a friend of Mike Williams.

Under old business, Jeff Rosinia spoke about the holiday banquet next month on December 13, 2000. The dinner will be either swordfish or beef, with a cash bar. Cost is $35.00 per person.

Nominations of officers for the upcoming year are as follows:

- ☐ President - Carl Wolf
- ☐ First VP - Robert Feiler
- ☐ Second VP - Donald Dool
- ☐ Director - William Burd
- ☐ Director - Jeff Rosinia
- ☐ Director - William Bierly
- ☐ Archivist - Phil Carrigan
- ☐ Immediate past president - Mark Wieclaw

Bob Feiler will make the exhibit awards presentations at the December meeting.

The program for the holiday banquet will be on *Love Tokens*, run by Carl Wolf and Steve Zitowsky, with members requested to bring their own love tokens from their own individual collections.

Regarding the safe deposit box at Bank One, Joe Tomasko has turned in two

keys to the box. The existing records for the box had apparently been discarded. New signers for the box will be determined at a later date.

For new business, a moment of silence was observed for Chuck Swanson who passed away in September. For the CICF 2001 souvenir sheet, a proposal was passed to purchase 300 chips of black obsidian, which is volcanic glass, for $100.00. Bob Leonard will prepare the text for the souvenir sheet. The club voted to endorse member John Wilson as president of the ANA for 2001. Another proposal was passed to contribute $100.00 to the Pioneer Memorial Foundation, which is in the process of erecting a bronze statue by Trygve Rovelstad, who designed the Elgin, Illinois Centennial Commemorative and the Chicago Coin Club 50th Anniversary medal.

At the conclusion of this business portion of the meeting, member Chet Poderski took over as auctioneer for the annual November club auction. There were 93 lots altogether, with 80 lots sold. The club realized a donation of $18.00 from lots 400 and 401 which sold for $15.00 and $3.00, respectively.

Meeting adjourned after the auction at 9:25 PM.

Respectfully Submitted,
Richard Hamilton
Secretary-Treasurer

Birthday and Year Joined

January 2	Al Sawyer	1999
January 16	Michael Metras	
January 18	Denise Kitchen	1998
January 26	Jennie Sochon	1982

Auction Results
November 8, 2000

101	passed	208	$3.00	314	$10.00	338	$10.00
102	passed	209	3.00	315	10.00	339	2.00
103	$160.00	210	1.00	316	25.00	340	1.00
104	42.00	211	2.00	317	140.00	341	45.00
105	105.00	212	5.00	318	10.00	342	10.00
106	75.00	213	1.00	319	10.00	343	20.00
107	50.00	214	2.00	320	7.00	344	7.00
151	passed	215	2.00	321	10.00	345	5.00
152	passed	216	2.00	322	7.00	346	35.00
153	14.00	217	2.00	323	50.00	347	10.00
154	passed	301	80.00	324	25.00	348	3.00
155	passed	302	100.00	325	100.00	349	10.00
156	passed	303	100.00	326	70.00	350	5.00
157	passed	304	35.00	327	25.00	351	16.00
158	passed	305	260.00	328	10.00	352	10.00
171	passed	306	25.00	329	6.00	353	14.00
201	3.00	307	25.00	330	5.00	354	5.00
202	2.00	308	50.00	331	5.00	400	15.00
203	2.00	309	45.00	332	10.00	401	3.00
204	2.00	310	20.00	333	10.00	402	1.00
205	2.00	311	10.00	334	30.00	403	1.00
206	5.00	312	30.00	335	40.00	404	passed
207	passed	313	10.00	336	18.00	405	passed
				337	25.00		

(Club donation = $18.00)

In Memory
Alwyn Charles Swanson

Alwyn Charles Swanson, better known to us as Chuck, died on September 25, 2000 from a severe case of pneumonia at the age of 70.

Chuck was born on April 2, 1930. He served in the U.S. Navy during the Korean conflict. He spent some time in Montana where he belonged to the Butte, Montana Coin Club. He later moved to Chicago and worked at the Swedish Covenant Hospital. He held an administrative position in the Collections Department where he remained for over 20 years. He retired from that position in 1994.

Chuck joined the Chicago Coin Club in May of 1996 (#1057). He was an avid collector of U.S. coinage especially Silver Dollars. For the past several years he made weekly trips to several coin shops in the Chicago area adding to his collection.

Chuck is survived by two sons and a daughter. Also, a brother and two sisters. Services were held at the Swedish Covenant Hospital Chapel. His remains were taken to Sioux Falls, South Dakota where he received a Military Service.

William A. Burd

Important Dates

Dec 13 CCC Meeting - Annual Banquet Meeting - Featured Speaker and other details to be announced.

Jan 10 CCC Meeting - who will be our first Featured Speaker of the 21st Century?

Feb 14 CCC Meeting - Featured Speaker - to be announced

Trip Report
Sicilian Coin Collections

(C) by Mike Metras

During my four weeks in Sicily last month, I visited two fabulous coin collections. One I knew about and had on my itinerary of places to see. The other was a most pleasant surprise.

I was about two weeks into my wanderings when I arrived at the mountain-top village of Enna in the middle of Sicily. Buried among its narrow streets on a hill was its Baroque cathedral, nothing unusual in a country full of Baroque churches. But this one was different; it had a special museum. In the late 1700s and early 1800s a priest of the church, Canon Giuseppe Alessi, collected, among many other things, ancient coins. In the square next to the cathedral the Alessi Museum housed many of the items in his collection, among them his coins. What a collection!

Many large ancient coin collections concentrate on silver and gold coins. Not so with Canon Alessi, he collected the coins of the common people, the copper and bronze and brass coins.

Coins of Carthage in Enna

Ancient Sicily was made up of many Greek city states, each with its own coins. Displayed in cases in several well-lit rooms, the collection included many examples of the coins of most of these cities. Along with their own coins were many city coins issued by Rome after Rome drove the Carthaginians out of Sicily in 212 B.C. at the end of the second Punic War.

Coins of Hadrian in Enna

Next came the regular heavy As-Grave Roman copper ingot coins and the Republican silver coins. The other half of the collection was the large copper coins of the Roman emperors from Augustus in 28 B.C. through Romulus

Augustus in 476 A.D., 500 years of Roman coins. Each emperor was represented by tens of large copper coins, many some of the finest examples I have ever seen. All included a short description of the emperor and his reign.

A week later I was in Syracuse, the home of Archimedes, the inventor of the pump named after him, the Archimedes screw. When he discovered how to determine the specific gravity of an object, Archimedes ran down the street naked yelling, "Eureka, eureka!" "I have found it." (He had been taking a bath when he realized that the amount of water his body displaced was a way of measuring specific gravity.) Don't tell him science isn't emotional and exciting.

Syracuse was the most powerful of the Greek cities in Sicily. It had a lot of coins. In fact few will argue with the statement that Syracuse's coins are among the most beautiful coins ever made.

By the end of the second day, I had visited the Archeological Museum. But to my disbelief, I had not seen even one coin. A woman at the tourist bureau told me that the coins were at the Archeological Museum. I told her I had seen none. She shrugged her shoulders saying she had seen them there once. I went away disgruntled; the often very helpful tourist bureau had not only failed, but failed on the most important of subjects, coins.

That evening as I studied the city map, I discovered a place identified as "Numismatic Gallery" at the corner of the cathedral square. The next day I went to that location and found the door to the "Superintendent of Properties, Culture, and Environment," not exactly coins, but the only possible candidate for the location on the map. I walked in and asked the woman at the first desk found, "Is there a numismatic gallery here?" (I figured I'd ask what a "gallery" was once I found out whether it was here.)

She pointed to a guy standing with three others in the hall and said something to him.

"Do you want to see the Numismatic Museum?" he asked.

"Yes."

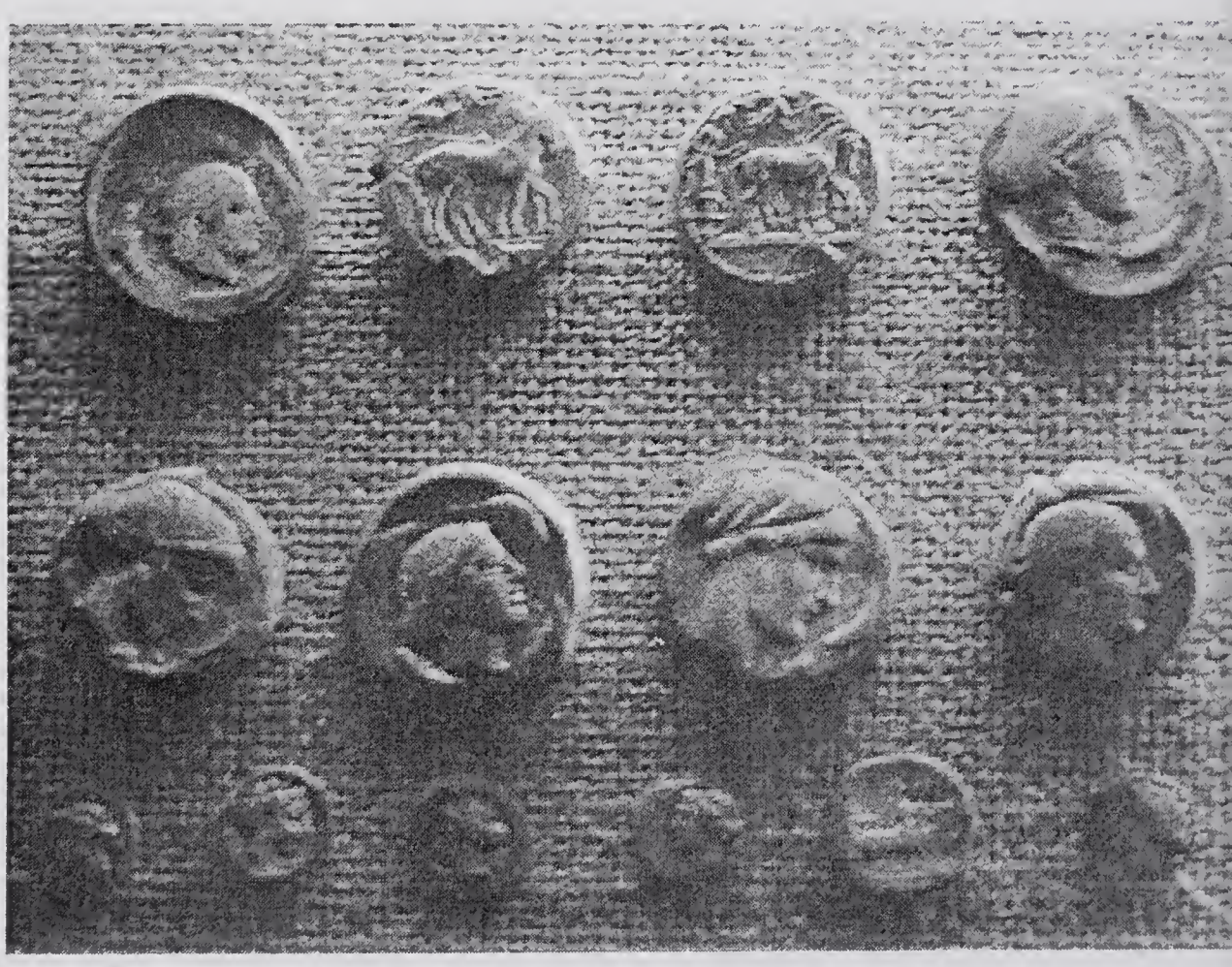
"Are you the only one?" he asked somewhat put out, or incredulous.

"Si."

He got on the phone at the desk, talked for a couple minutes, came back, and told me I'd have to leave my camera and bag at the desk here downstairs. I did.

We walked down a long cavernous hall (most Italian halls are cavernous), up an echoing stairway (all Italian stairways echo), and through a very heavy steel and glass door into a room with a big, closed walk-in vault door. The room had eight or ten cases with coins, the beginning of the collections. The man who had brought me up motioned for me to begin looking. I did.

Where the Enna collection had copper coins, this one had silver and gold. The coins were laid out according to city state, each with a short comprehensive history of the city and its coinage. In two hours I saw more riches of the ancient world than you could ever guess. These were the best and most uncirculated examples of Sicilian and southern Italian coins. I only wish I could read Italian more fluently and my vocabulary was richer -- I would have learned a lot more.



Coins of Syracuse in Enna

As I walked through seven other similar rooms of coins, many worth thousands of dollars each, there was always one person watching me and often there were two or three.

After the Greek coins there were Carthaginian and Byzantine coins. The latter included several piles of gold coins, hoards found in various locations over the years. The hoards were followed by a more or less complete run of Byzantine emperors with gold coins of every emperor, for the full 1000-year history of the empire.

And that wasn't the end, there were also gold and silver coins of the Arabs, the Normans, the Swabians, the Angevins, the Spanish, and the Italians.

At the end of the tour, I was asked to sign their guest book. I did with pleasure and left glowing praise. And unlike every other museum I visited in Sicily, I was asked no entrance fee. What an unbelievable find!

So between Enna and Syracuse, I saw the copper, silver, and gold coins from the earliest coins of the Greek colonies through Spanish Sicily.

A Reminder ...

that the *Chatter* is available for viewing on the web. The URL:

http://www.ece.iit.edu/~prh/coins/chatter/index.html

takes you to the home page for the issues from 2000, the first year on the web.

More illustrations (in color!) are on the web than in the printed version, and the images are much sharper on the web than in the printed/copied version you are holding. Some of the illustrations from this trip report were either dropped or cropped to fit onto this small printed page; look at the web version for the original illustrations.

This trip report was submitted as a web page, and was adjusted to fit into this format.

Our 983rd Meeting

Date: December 13, 2000

Time: Hors d'oeuvres and a cash bar open at 6 PM, and dinner is served at 7 PM

Location: The Mid-Day Club, an exclusive private club with a breathtaking skyline view from the 56th floor of the Bank One Building. Enter on either the Madison (near Dearborn) entrance or the Clark (near Dearborn) entrance. Our banquet location and coat room, however, will be closer to the Clark Street side.

Menu: The cost per meal is $35.00 and the featured menu is a choice of Beef Tenderloin Maxium with shrimp & tomatoes with a glazed red wine sauce, or Swordfish Steak with asparagus & gulf shrimp with roasted pepper sauce. Dessert will be an almond cake with apple slices and cinnamon ice cream. Reservations with your dinner choice must be made by Friday, December 8 by calling the Banquet Chairman Jeff Rosinia at 312-336-2548. If he is not in, leave your name and number on his voice mail.

Program: *Love Tokens*

Love tokens are coins that have been hand-engraved with a name(s), initials and/or dates. A hole was usually made so it could be added to a piece of jewelry and most often was a gift a man presented to the love of his life. This might be his fiancee, wife or daughter.

Love tokens probably started in England during the 1700's, but reached the peak of popularity during the Victorian Era. Most were produced on smaller silver coins like the dime, but some are found on larger silver and gold coins.

Early love tokens were probably engraved by the giver himself, but over time certain groups emerged as engraving specialists. This would be jewelers and county fair artists. A man parted from the woman he loved and with plenty of time on his hands oftentimes engraved elaborate tokens for his love. This was particularly true of soldiers waiting to be shipped out or hospitalized soldiers recuperating from wounds.

The Chicago Coin Club has secured a number of slides and examples of "Love Tokens" to present a program at the Banquet. If any member has examples to add, please bring them secured in a 2X2 or flip to show your table mates during dinner.

Members who bring "the love of their life" to share this romantic numismatic topic will be presenting them with an evening to remember.

Chatter Matter

All correspondence pertaining to Club matters should be addressed to the Secretary and mailed to:

CHICAGO COIN CLUB
P.O. Box 2301
CHICAGO, IL 60690

Visit Our Web Site

http://www.ece.iit.edu/~prh/coins/ccc.html

Contacting Your Editor

Paul Hybert
ECE Dept, IIT
3301 S. Dearborn
Chicago, IL 60616

prh@ece.iit.edu

1-312-567-3976

Club Officers

Carl Wolf	- President
Steven Zitowsky	- First Vice President
Robert Feiler	- Second Vice President
Directors:	Paul Hybert
	Mike Metras
	Jeff Rosinia
	Mark Wieclaw

Other positions held are:

Richard Hamilton	- Secretary Treasurer
Paul Hybert	- Chatter Editor
Phil Carrigan	- Archivist